

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,403

40/93

PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1993

ESTABLISHED 1887

When Chaos, Fear and Luck Reigned in Moscow

Washington Post Service
This article was reported and written by Fred Hiatt, Margaret Shapiro and Lee Hochstetler.
MOSCOW — When it ended Monday afternoon, the ragtag rebels seemed so frightened and forlorn that it was hard to believe Russia had been threatened at all.
But for 12 hours beginning Sunday afternoon, the world's largest nation teetered on the edge of a coup d'état. A few thousand Communists, neo-Nazis, nationalists and adventure-seekers, many of whom dreamed of restoring the Soviet Union, came within hours and yards of seizing the levers of power.
In the Defense Ministry in central Moscow, the desperate top brass were for a time reduced to guarding their own building and



Interior Ministry police officers at a Moscow funeral for colleagues on Thursday, an official day of mourning. Page 2.

its nuclear codes, with each deputy minister and three-star general securing a separate building entrance. President Boris N. Yeltsin was nearly a prisoner inside the massively fortified Kremlin, unable for a time to appear on national television. At 2 A.M. Monday, he drove to the Defense Ministry to nail down army support.
The central television station was saved only by the arrival five minutes before the rebels of 100 special-forces troops who sped around Moscow's Garden Ring Road in armored personnel carriers. That, and two primitive reserve studios in a hidden location, kept Mr. Yeltsin's forces from being entirely cut off from the nation.
Still, for several hours Sunday evening, there seemed to be no one defending the city for Mr. Yeltsin. Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi and his allies were preparing to rule, confidently promising mercy for their vanquished foes and glory for their supporters.
"When I made my way across the city, and I saw no police on the streets, and I saw these groups of people, sometimes armed people — it was a rather fearful situation," said Sergei Stankevich, a top Yeltsin adviser who tried unsuccessfully to drive from the Kremlin to the television center. "There was a moment in the night when it seemed the balance was very shaky."
The fateful events began shortly after 2 P.M. Sunday, when determined, exulting demonstrators first began clubbing hapless policemen and breaking through police lines.
It ended Monday afternoon, with Mr. Rutskoi sitting inside the besieged parliament building, frantically dialing for help as tank rounds slammed into the walls around him.

The last holdouts of Mr. Yeltsin's banned parliament sat in the dark and windowless Hall of Nationalities, burning a few candles and singing a Soviet victory song from World War II.
Now Mr. Yeltsin is accusing his enemies of having planned and nearly carried out a plot they had been hatching for months. Some of his conservative rivals accuse Mr. Yeltsin of having provoked the entire affair. There may be elements of truth in both accusations.
But these attacks — based on observations during the uprising, on dozens of interviews conducted since and on Russian journalists' accounts — show that the overwhelming

mood during the uprising was one of confusion, fear and happenstance.
"I found signs of anxiety everywhere," said Anatoli Shabad, a liberal legislator who entered the all-but-deserted presidential offices inside the Kremlin sometime after 5 P.M. Sunday as mobs were smashing the mayor's office near the parliament and preparing to take over the television studio. "No one was prepared. No one was in the Kremlin, although there had been every sign of a coming rebellion from the previous day."
The previous day, Saturday, hundreds of families had gathered on Moscow's Arbat to celebrate the 500th anniversary of that histor-

ic street, now a pedestrian mall of sorts. Children ate ice cream, clutched balloons, watched puppet shows on one of the few sunny days Moscow had enjoyed in months.
A few blocks away, Mr. Rutskoi also took advantage of the weather for a stroll. Leaving the parliament building where he had been holed up since Sept. 21, the former air force pilot with the thick mustache began haranguing the police officers who were encircling the parliament on orders of Mr. Yeltsin.
"What laws have you come to defend?" Mr. Rutskoi demanded to know. "Yeltsin
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Clinton Will Bolster Force in Somalia but Withdraw March 31

He Says U.S. Aim Is to Spur Food Relief And Protect the Country from Anarchy

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton announced Thursday that he was sending heavy armor, an aircraft carrier and an extra 5,300 troops to Somalia, outside the umbrella of the United Nations, to keep food relief flowing and armed clansmen from returning the country to "anarchy."
But Mr. Clinton set an ambitious, six-month deadline for the security operation, saying that all but a few hundred U.S. support personnel would be withdrawn from Somalia no later than March 31.
The president laid out his policy change after a long and contentious White House meeting with key members of Congress. The meeting followed a fierce weekend gun battle in Mogadishu, the Somali capital, that left 13 Americans dead, more than 70 wounded and many members of Congress vociferously calling for a quick U.S. pullout.
The policy shift announced Thursday was supported, however, by key leaders in both parties and in both houses of Congress.
But it was a clear rebuke to the civilian and military leadership of the United Nations, which currently commands about 28,000 troops in Somalia, including 5,400 American soldiers already there.
"Our mission from this day forward," Mr. Clinton said in a 10-minute televised address from his White House office, "is to increase our strength, do our job, bring our soldiers out, and bring them home."
But the president stressed throughout his message that he wanted the U.S. pullout to be conducted "on our terms" and with Washington's credibility as the world's preeminent power intact.
"Let us finish the work we set out to do," Mr. Clinton said. "Let us demonstrate to the world, as generations of Americans have done before us, that when Americans take on a challenge, they do the job right."
To do otherwise, the president said, would invite "aggressors, thugs and terrorists" to conclude that the best way to force the United States to change policies "is to kill our people."
Specifically, Mr. Clinton said he was hoping to rejuvenate efforts at a political settlement in Somalia by sending back to Mogadishu the special U.S. envoy, Robert Oakley. In addition, Washington will press neighboring nations and the Organization of African Unity to help restore political stability to Somalia.
Specifically, Mr. Clinton ordered 1,700 new combat troops to Somalia and ordered 3,600 Marines to deploy offshore as a "quick reaction force."
The new troops, plus 104 more armored vehicles and air power off the aircraft carrier Abraham Lincoln, will be deployed first to protect U.S. troops and bases. They will also secure roads, the port of Mogadishu and lines of communication needed by UN forces and relief agencies "to keep the flow of food and
See CLINTON, Page 7

Aidid Rebuffs Red Cross in Its Attempt to See U.S. Pilot

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MOGADISHU, Somalia — An aide to Mohammed Farrah Aidid said Thursday that the Red Cross would not be permitted to visit a captured American pilot unless military operations against the Somali warlord were halted.
Six other U.S. soldiers were still missing after a 16-hour assault on Sunday.
Helicopters circled Mogadishu at dusk Thursday with loudspeakers calling the names of the missing Americans and urging them not to surrender because U.S. forces were searching for them, Somali witnesses said.
There was sporadic fighting Thursday in Mogadishu and U.S. casualties continued to rise. General Aidid's militiamen lobbed two mortar rounds into the United Nations-controlled airport compound, killing a U.S. Army Ranger and wounding 12.
Three of the servicemen, in serious condition, were being flown to a U.S. base in Germany for treatment.
The United Nations said it would evacuate nonessential civilian staff from Mogadishu to Nairobi. A UN spokesman, Farouk Mawlawi, said the decision would affect "dozens" of UN workers.
The Red Cross said it was negotiating to visit a U.S. helicopter pilot, Chief Warrant Officer Michael Durant, the only American known to have fallen into the hands of General Aidid's gunmen in Sunday's battle.
In Nairobi, Abdulatif Mohammed Abdulatif, the chief delegate of the Aidid faction in the Kenyan capital, said the Red Cross would be allowed to visit the pilot only if American troops halted military action.
"The hostility has to stop," he said. "All military activity has to stop."
Mr. Abdulatif said the pilot was "much better" than he had looked in a videotape released to news agencies, when he had appeared shaken and bruised and reportedly suffering a broken leg.
Mr. Abdulatif repeated an offer to trade the American for Somalis taken prisoner.
See SOMALIA, Page 7

Nobel Prize for Literature Awarded to Toni Morrison



Ms. Morrison in her office at Princeton on Thursday, beaming her reaction to the news.

By William Grimes
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Toni Morrison, the author of "Song of Solomon," "Beloved," "Jazz" and other morally urgent, grippingly narrated novels of black American life, was awarded the 1993 Nobel Prize for literature Thursday.
The announcement was made in Stockholm by the Nobel Committee of the Swedish Academy, which stated that Ms. Morrison "gives life to an essential aspect of American reality" in novels "characterized by visionary force and poetic import."
Calling Ms. Morrison "a literary artist of the first rank," the academy went on to say: "She delves into the language itself, a language she wants to liberate from the fetters of race. And she addresses us with the luster of poetry."
Ms. Morrison, 62, is the 90th recipient of the prize, which carries a cash award worth \$825,000. She is the eighth woman laureate. The last was Nadine Gordimer of South Africa, in 1991.
In a telephone interview from Princeton, New Jersey, Ms. Morrison said: "This is a palpable tremor of delight for me. It was wholly unexpected and so satisfying. Regardless of what we all say and truly believe about the irrelevance of prizes and their relationship to the real world, nevertheless this is a signal honor for me."
Ms. Morrison, who since 1987 has taught creative writing at Princeton University, published her first novel, "The Bluest Eye," in 1970. Set in her hometown, Lorain, Ohio, it describes a black girl's painful coming of age in a white society.
In her five subsequent novels, she established herself as one America's leading writers of fiction, a gifted, popular storyteller whose troubled characters and their struggles expose fault lines of a society built on racial prejudice. In her most recent novel, "Jazz" (1992), she left behind the small-town world of her previous novels to tell, using a complex, polyphonic technique, a tale of passion and violence set in Harlem in the 1920s.
Her novel "Beloved," published in 1987, was an enormous commercial success and earned her the Pulitzer Prize for fiction in 1988.
"This is a great day for African-Americans, and for Americans in general," said Henry Louis Gates Jr., the chairman of the Afro-American Studies Department at Harvard University, and the co-editor of a collection of essays on Ms. Morrison's work.
"Just two centuries ago the African-American literary tradition was born in slave narratives," he said. "Now our greatest writer has won the Nobel Prize." Last year, the prize went to Derek Walcott, a poet from St. Lucia.
In Lorain, a steel town about 25 miles west of Cleveland, Ms. Morrison was born Chloe Anthony Wofford.
She earned a bachelor's degree in English from Howard University in Washington in 1953 and a master's degree in English from Cornell University in 1955, where she wrote her thesis on the theme of suicide in the works of William Faulkner and Virginia Woolf.
After leaving Cornell, she embarked on an academic career, teaching English at Texas Southern University in Houston and at Howard University. While at Howard, she married Harold Morrison, an architect, with whom she had two children, Harold and Slade. The couple divorced in 1964.
In the early 1960s, while at Howard, she began writing fiction as part of an informal group of poets and writers who met to discuss their work. She came to one meeting with a short story, about a black girl who longed to have blue eyes, that would evolve into her first novel.
She followed up "The Bluest Eye" with "Sula" (1973), which was nominated for a National Book Award, "Song of Solomon" (1977),
See NOBEL, Page 7

U.S. Aides Underestimated Aidid's Support and Arms

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service
NAIROBI — The ferocity of Mohammed Farrah Aidid's attacks against American and United Nations troops has forced officials to revise their estimates of the size of the warlord's guerrilla force, the depth of his support among the civilian population, and the amount and caliber of weapons in his arsenal.
"It may be that our estimates may have been low," Jonathan T. Howe, a retired U.S. admiral who is the chief United Nations envoy in Somalia, said in a telephone interview Thursday. "Recently, I think we have seen he's using more people. He certainly has brought more guns and heavy weaponry into the equation."
Privately, one top UN official said it is now believed that General Aidid has been receiving large quantities of heavy-caliber arms overland from Ethiopia, and that the warlord has also been recruiting guerrilla fighters from his home base in Somalia's central region.
The official said the United Nations so far had been unable to stem the arms flow into Mogadishu, despite the presence of more than 28,000 UN troops and a major campaign to strip General Aidid of most of his heavy weaponry in the capital.
The new weapons include recoilless rifles like the ones that were used to destroy a Pakistani tank on Sept. 9.
"There's more stuff that's come in over time," the official said. "There's some weak points in our network. Like the recoilless rifles — we hadn't seen those before."
French military officials, who are responsible for controlling the area from the Ethiopian border through Baidoa and into Mogadishu, said in interviews last month in Baidoa that they were aware fresh arms shipments were

moving through French-controlled territory toward the capital.
But with only 3,000 troops from France, Morocco, Zimbabwe and Botswana trying to secure a vast region, the French commanders say all they can manage to do is police the main highways.
In addition to General Aidid's ability to get new weapons into Mogadishu, U.S. and United Nations officials are also now conceding that the size of his guerrilla army may be larger than the 200 to 300 people first estimated.
In several consecutive battles, including the encounter Sunday in which 13 U.S. soldiers were killed and more than 70 wounded, American officials say they have been surprised by the
general's ability and apparent willingness to commit large numbers of troops, as well as by the tenacity of the guerrillas who stand their ground and fight even when facing the technologically superior American and UN forces.
On June 17, when American AC-130 Specter gunships first demolished General Aidid's command headquarters, American and UN officials were predicting that his support was minimal, and that the only fighters around him were unemployed young drug users who only followed him because he paid them and kept them well-supplied with khat, a popular narcotic.
Now UN officials are saying that their estimates of the size of the militia have been low, and that they had not counted on the warlord's ability to attract fresh recruits.
Those U.S. gunships were also thought to
See AIDID, Page 7

Kiosk
UN Will Ease Pretoria Curbs
UNITED NATIONS, New York (AP) — The UN General Assembly will lift economic sanctions against South Africa on Friday but will delay ending its oil embargo until blacks help to start governing in a transitional council, a UN spokeswoman said Thursday.
She said the assembly will vote to lift restrictions on trade, investment, finance, travel and transportation. The vote would come two weeks after the ANC president, Nelson Mandela, urged the assembly to lift economic sanctions and encourage international investment in South Africa.
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Dow Jones Down 15.36 3,583.63
Trib Index Down 0.10% 108.78 @ 4 P.M.
The Dollar
New York 1.6238 1.623
DM 1.526
Pound 1.526
Yen 104.935 105.725
FF 5.6765 5.6743

Bhutto Set to Return After Slim Victory

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service
ISLAMABAD — Three years after Benazir Bhutto was expelled from office, she was poised Thursday to return as Pakistan's prime minister after her party narrowly won a plurality of seats in parliamentary elections.
Miss Bhutto's party won 86 seats in the National Assembly, to 72 seats for former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.
But both insisted that they could win the allegiance of enough of the 42 seats claimed by independent candidates and minority groups to form a government.
Islamic fundamentalist candidates fared

worse than they had in recent elections in what was seen as a rebuke by voters to their plans to further Islamize Pakistan.
International observers said that the vote Wednesday was perhaps the freest and fairest election in Pakistan since 1970.
Most political observers say that Miss Bhutto, 40, will prevail over Mr. Sharif in the scramble to form a government. She expressed confidence that she could do so but indicated disappointment at her weak showing in the election.
"We were expecting a much larger margin," Miss Bhutto said Thursday.
The candidate who wins enough support to

form a government will come to power under the shadow of the interim prime minister, Moeen Qureshi, a former World Bank official who many people here feel has done more to reform the country during his three months in office than any governmental leader in recent years.
Mr. Qureshi had moved decisively to crack down on drug barons, expose corruption, put a halt to expensive and foolhardy government spending and introduce some fiscal responsibility to government.
Political observers in Pakistan noted that in addition to the battle between Miss Bhutto and
See PAKISTAN, Page 7

In Its Olympian Quest for a Slogan, Atlanta Is at a Loss for Words

By Peter Applebome
New York Times Service
ATLANTA — The former "Gate City of the South," "Capital of the New South," "City Too Busy to Hate," "Black Mecca" and "World's Next Great City" has a problem.
After a year of earnest groping, Atlanta's best consultants and image masters have yet to come up with just the right slogan to market their city before the world comes calling at the 1996 Olympic Games.
As the effort lurches along, the impression is

growing that Atlanta's quest for the perfect catch phrase is saying a lot more about a place that is a mixture of myth, charm, hype and bustle than the anointed slogan ever will.
The search began a year ago when Atlanta unveiled five marketing slogans under the aegis of Joel Babbit, a former adman who gained national attention last year with marketing plans to sell corporate sponsorships for everything from city parks to garbage trucks. The slogans ranged from the pithy but vague "Atlanta: Unforgettable" to the red-white-and-blue "Atlanta: Hometown of the American

Dream" to the appropriately international "Atlanta: What the World Is Coming To."
None was judged a home run.
Later, another marketing consultant, the Nucifora Consulting Group, was called in to tap the mood of the populace.
This summer the consultants declared, "Not since Margaret Mitchell's flames swept Tara has the city of Atlanta invited such focus on its image from those who live here and those who do business here from across the country and around the world."
Emphasizing that its mission was not about

finding a slogan but rather "defining the city in terms of its attributes and how the public perceives it," the consulting group sketched out five "marketing platforms." They included "Atlanta: Anything Is Possible" and "Atlanta: Claiming Its Own International Destiny."
After town hall meetings, polls of 1,000 influential people around the world and about 5,000 responses ranging from rap songs to detailed marketing plans, the consultants plan to present a broad marketing strategy and possible slogans to the Atlanta Convention and Visitors Bureau at the end of this month.

In a city that has never been loath to reinvent itself, the process has a familiar ring.
"The image that best sums up Atlanta is the cash register," said the novelist Anne Rivers Siddons. "So far, the soul of the city has been money and business. You think about Chicago and you think of broad shoulders. I don't think we're old enough for this kind of identity."
Indeed, age and circumstance do provide image problems for Atlanta. Not founded until 1842, Atlanta made its biggest historical mark when General Sherman set a torch to it 22 years
See ATLANTA, Page 7

OPINION

Give the Forces a Deadline for Getting Aidid

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The world's humanitarian objective in Somalia was to feed the starving and to make it possible for the population to begin to feed itself. That objective is being met, and the saving of hundreds of thousands of lives is no small thing.

The more recent United Nations military objective has been to discover the hideout of Mohammed Farrah Aidid, to capture him and disarm his hooligan forces. That forcible pacification — the euphemism is "peacekeeping" — would lessen the danger of warlordism choking the area again. In that objective, the United Nations has failed.

The United States shares responsibility for that military failure. It was mistaken to remove the main body of U.S. troops before the job was done. Washington was foolish to leave a too small detachment of combat troops to undertake a search-and-seizure mission with (a) faulty intelligence, (b) inadequately armed "quick reaction" reserves, (c) no plan of retreat in case helicopters were shot down, and (d) only hazy coordination with other nations' forces.

As a result, last weekend U.S. forces suffered more than 90 casualties, including at least 12 dead. Not since the failure of commanders to protect a perimeter against a truck-bomber led to 241 deaths in Lebanon, and the failure of machinery and nerve aborted a rescue mission at Desert One, has a military operation been so costly to America.

As another result of this lapse in judgment, we had the spectacle of the heads of the Defense and State Departments exposing their indecision before a panicked crowd of legislators in an overheated basement.

Instead of agonizing over the conduct of top brass in a sexual harassment investigation, Defense Secretary Les Aspin should be finding out why U.S. forces cannot conduct a specific mission without incurring casualties that undermine public support for the entire operation.

When Major General Thomas Montgomery urgently requested tanks last month, who in the Pentagon turned him down, and why? Was his military mission then amended downward in light of this refusal of weaponry that he considered vital? Did he proceed to order an attack despite believing that his backup rescue force was too lightly armored? Belatedly, the tanks are being sent.

And the sustained intelligence failure cries out for oversight. U.S. military spokesmen complain that Somalis communicate by means too primitive for sophisticated U.S. equipment, and that UN officials discouraged the use of "humint." Excuses abound.

But think of it: Thirty billion dollars a year goes to an intelligence establishment that cannot hire one spy in the south end of Mogadishu to pinpoint the location of a famous warlord who gives press interviews and broadcasts radio statements of defiance. Somalia has exposed the weakness of U.S. defense intelligence.

The American admiral who lends U.S. coloration to the UN command, Jonathan Howe, should be no stranger to intelligence, having begun his bureaucratic rise working for Al Haig in the days of White House whetpots. But when "General" Aidid was readily capturable, Admiral Howe and his UN boss waffled; in the current reassessment, he should be the first to go.

From the lessons of Somalia, a few constructive caveats for the president: Do not assume that the people who demand that you stop the killing and pull out now will absolve you later when they are horrified at the sight of starving children.

Do not let those who say "Get serious or get out" define the debate; they want out quick. The debate is about defending the survival rights of the defenseless,

Standing Up for Moral Aspiration

By George Weigel

WASHINGTON — "Veritatis Splendor" ("The Splendor of Truth"), Pope John Paul II's new encyclical on the moral life, is a bold reaffirmation of the human capacity to know the right thing and do the right thing. But that bracing message, which should hearten any sensitive spirit in this century of Auschwitz and the Gulag, could be obscured by the popular obsession with the politics of sex.

While the encyclical briefly discusses sexual morality and challenges

the ability to act on that discernment. We can do the right thing because we can know the right thing to do.

That, to put it mildly, is an intrepid affirmation in today's cultural climate, in which a benign skepticism and relativism are frequently thought to be the best that we can do. John Paul insists that we can do better because we are better. And he believes we have to do better, if our freedom is to support genuine human flourishing.

MEANWHILE

the libertinism that often characterizes the "sexual revolution," it is far, far more than another tired critique of the Playboy philosophy. There is no prudery here, but rather a sophisticated Christian humanism that celebrates the beauty and mystery of human sexuality even as it reminds us of the importance of self-discipline, respect for others and conjugal fidelity.

The pope is pressing some prior moral questions right to first principles. What is the good life? How should we live? What is the right thing? According to many philosophers and not a few theologians, we have no compelling answers to those questions today, no answers we can know to be true.

The radical claim of "Veritatis Splendor" is that those questions can be answered and we can know that the answers are true: not by rote submission to religious authoritarianism, but because human beings have the capacity to discern the truth of things and

that there is a moral logic built into the world and into us: a "natural law" that we can grasp by a disciplined reflection on the dynamics of human action.

In exploring this moral logic, John Paul is not given to dry abstractions. Rather, his understanding of the good life has emerged from a respectful examination of the ways in which real-life men and women act and react, live and love, fail, get up and try again.

"Veritatis Splendor" is the furthest thing possible from a scolding or a put-down. On the contrary, it is because John Paul takes the human drama so seriously that he is willing to make so daring a claim about the human capacity, under grace, to live a good life. Of course, we often fail to do the right thing. But the fact of failure — of sin, if you will — seems to John Paul no reason to lower the moral standard, for doing so diminishes our humanity and demeans our striving for goodness.

The encyclical also makes clear that the church is, was and always will be a

church of sinners who live by mercy and forgiveness alone. No one is being driven out of the Catholic Church by "Veritatis Splendor"; everyone in the church is being asked to accept Christianity as a comprehensive way of life, not a package of consumer options.

The central teaching of "Veritatis Splendor" — that we can know and do the right thing — is emphatically not for Catholics only. People need only look around to see the damage that moral relativism and skepticism can wreak on human lives: among the hored and disaffected suburban young, in the violence- and drug-plagued underclass, in children having children, in spousal and child abuse, in workplace sloth and boardroom fraud.

Can we Americans sustain our experiment in ordered liberty if the only thing we agree upon is the rules by which we sue each other? Isn't some fundamental of moral consensus essential in a free society? Doesn't democracy depend on enough people being willing to do the right thing?

These concerns can hardly be dismissed as retrograde, unenlightened, "conservative." After all, it was the greatest of 19th century English Catholic liberals, Lord Acton, who taught that "freedom is not the power of doing what we like, but the right of being able to do what we ought." John Paul II agrees. The proposition is surely worth a serious look.

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The writer is president of the non-denominational Ethics and Public Policy Center in Washington. He contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.



Flummoxed Again

I favored sending U.S. troops to Somalia. But I was naive about what would happen after the starving were fed. Just as we were flummoxed in that ignominious war in which we were to destroy Vietnam in order to save it, we are flummoxed by how to be humanitarian in tanks.

The Cold War over, we embarked on a warm one and were not ready for its particular demands. There are organizations that feed people, and organizations that do battle with them. Together they make an uneasy marriage.

We won't be sending U.S. troops to Bosnia any time soon after this, that's for certain, no matter what the pictures tell us about the horrendous plight of those poor people. And we'll be bringing them home from Somalia.

— Anna Quindlen, commenting in The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Why of Health Care

Regarding "Whatever Health Care Costs, Don't Let Freedom Suffer" (Opinion, Sept. 28):

I agree with William Safire's assertion that in the Clinton health care reform, four must pay for five. But that is the whole point of the reform: the current nosystem leaves too many people without insurance.

As to why Mr. Clinton has chosen not to finance the reform through general tax revenue, I think the answer is clear. There is no political will in the United States to raise taxes.

Yet tax rates in the United States are among the lowest in the developed world, so the reluctance to raise them seems bizarre, especially at a time of huge budget deficits and increasing social problems in the United States. Much could be achieved if taxes could be raised to the level they were before Ronald Reagan and his voodoo economics overtook the country.

Clearly, the Clinton proposal is an attempt to create a politically viable reform. If the health care task force had been asked to design the perfect health care system, the proposal surely would have looked quite different.

But we have to work with what we have. In this case, the job is made more difficult by a chaotic system, dominated by powerful interest groups with much to lose in a reform that attempts to control costs.

I just hope that Congress realizes that passing this imperfect program will be much less damaging than continuing with the status quo while searching for a perfect proposal, the perfect proposal does not exist.

ANNE STAHR JOHANSEN, Copenhagen.

Constructive Criticism

Regarding "Cool the French Bashing" (Opinion, Oct. 1) by Jean-Pierre Brunet:

Ambassador Brunet's commentary presents excellent examples of the French national insecurity complex. "French bashing" seems to describe an attack on the French people. I believe that "constructive criticism" is a better term, and even this criticism will end when the French get serious about domestic and international growth. They need to put an end to protectionist subsidies and the irrational belief that everyone is out to bash France.

DAVID PICARD, Grenoble, France.

No Risk of Starvation

Regarding "Born-Again Dining: A Hit, A Miss" (Aug. 27) by Patricia Wells:

I have long been a fan of Patricia Wells, but as a 7th-arrondissement resident, student at the Cordon Bleu, and mother of a chef, I want to dispute her comment that "decent restaurants" in the 7th "are virtually nonexistent, and one could starve to death on any given night."

So sweeping a statement does a disservice to the small neighborhood establishments which offer fine food, a warm welcome and service as good as that found in many of the places she recommends. Both the Michelin and Gault-Millau guides give high marks to several restaurants in the higher-priced category in the neighborhood, but it is the little neighborhood places that make dining out in Paris such a joy. If this is "starvation," we could all die happy.

TRACI WEINGARTEN, Paris.

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Half-year results Orders rise for seventh successive quarter

In the first half-year of 1993, Ericsson's orders and invoiced sales were up sharply on the corresponding period of 1992.

Order bookings were SEK 34,036 m, up 27%. Consolidated net sales were SEK 27,394 m, up by 35%. Pre-tax income for the period was SEK 1,227 m.

This is the seventh successive quarter in which the company's order intake has increased. For the full year 1993, the company expects income to be at least double that of 1992.

It's a notable achievement in the face of the world recession.

Commenting on the half-year results, Chief Executive Dr Lars Remqvist focused attention on the vital role played by leading-edge technology.

'The rate of change is extremely fast in our industry', he explained. 'To maintain success in the market, it is essential to lead in the field of technological development.'

'As telecommunications systems become more complex, with more services and demands for operating and support systems, customers are showing increased interest and confidence in our advanced, high-quality systems.'

The best measure of this positive market attitude is Ericsson's business results. All three of the company's main business areas — public telecoms, radio communications and business networks — reported increases in net sales and order bookings over the first half year.

Radio communications showed particularly strong growth, with a 75% increase in sales. It now ranks as the largest of the company's business areas in terms of sales.

Mobile telephony is an important element of that success. During the second quarter of 1993, many new

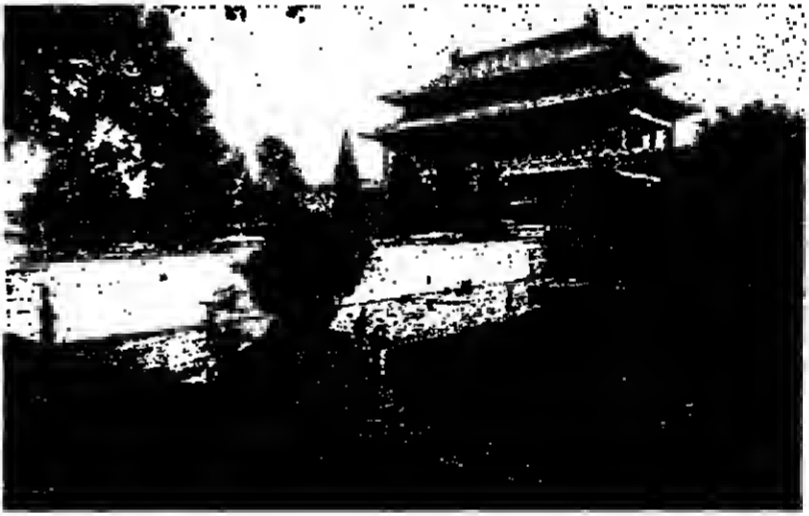


Quarter-by-quarter growth in order intake shows the strength of Ericsson's business through the persistent world recession.

system expansion orders were signed. There were also orders for new digital mobile telephone systems in the US, Japan and Europe.

Demand for the Ericsson AXE system continued to be strong, with major orders from China, Thailand and Spain. Bulgaria became the 104th country to use AXE.

Several large new network construction projects have been won in the Philippines, Chile and Thailand.



Developing China's telecom infrastructure

Figures just released by Ericsson illustrate the extent of the company's involvement in China's telecom modernisation programme.

There are nearly 3.5 m Ericsson AXE exchange lines in service and on order in public telecom networks in nine Chinese provinces.

Ericsson's cellular mobile telephone systems are being supplied to 11 provinces. This autumn, the company will ship the first commercial GSM mobile telephone network, for Guangdong province.

Ericsson's MD110 digital PBX system is widely in service in state and private organisations. The current MD110 installed base in China is around 800,000 lines.

Local Investment

Most of the MD110 equipment sold in China is already manufactured locally, through a co-operation with Beijing Wire and Communications Plant. In May this year, this co-operation was extended with a new six-year contract that also covers Ericsson's Business Phone PBX systems for small and medium-sized companies.

Joint ventures have also recently been established in Nanjing and Guangzhou. The US\$ 30 m joint venture Nanjing Ericsson Communications Co Ltd will manufacture a complete range of cellular communications products including the AXE switch.

Another joint venture signed in August this year will create a local engineering and support capability for AXE exchanges in the Liaoning province city of Dalian.

The development of the Chinese telecom infrastructure is a top national priority; by the year 2000 the goal is to have a network with capacity approaching 100 million lines. This investment plan makes China potentially the world's biggest single telecoms market.

Ericsson's trading relationship with China dates back to the 1980s, when the first telephone sets were delivered to Shanghai.

The company is determined to build on that 100-year association, and remain a major contributor to this latest phase of China's telecom development.

Total network capability embraces all the key telecoms technologies

Ericsson offers a total capability in the systems needed for profitable, long-term telecoms network and service development.

It's based on a sustained commitment to R&D in all the key areas of telecoms technology.

The office telephones. The mobile phone. The phone at home.

Different networks. Different products. Different networks. Right?

Well, so far, yes.

But there are changes on the way that have profound implications for telecoms service providers and users alike. Changes that will remove, or at least blur, the demarcation lines we today take for granted.

Increasing liberalization of telecoms markets around the world means today's customers have an expanding choice of competitive services. At the same time, telecoms services play an increasingly strategic role in businesses of all sizes.

As a result, the telecoms networks

being planned today will face requirements that are very different from those of yesterday.

Some products end systems we purchase today will instead be purchased as a service in future.

When, for instance, public network operators can provide virtual private network services from within the public network, as an alternative and complement to the dedicated company network, the traditional distinction between 'public' and 'private' becomes irrelevant.

Another dividing line that will become blurred is the one between fixed and mobile telephony. In many cases the cellular mobile radio infrastructure is already being used to bring telephone services to fixed subscribers.

Conversely, subscriber mobility will be an important concept in any network, not just in mobile telephone networks. The goal of Personal Communications, where telephone numbers are associated with individual people rather than with places,

demands more intelligent fixed networks that can track and validate subscribers as they make and receive calls at various locations. They may be using radio-connected portable telephones; equally they may be using a wired connection.

Over-all, in a more competitive marketplace, network operators and service providers will be striving to bring new services to market as quickly and economically as possible. That implies network infrastructures that are more flexible — responding more dynamically to changing needs — and more economical. Clearly, network and service management will become increasingly important.

The key areas for the future are multimedia switching, radio, transport and network management.

Sustained investment in all these areas is already giving Ericsson a market-leading technology edge.

R&D pays dividends

Ericsson's core systems technologies have achieved global success: a measure of the company's long-term commitment to R&D.

AXE switching	104 countries
Mobile telephony	58 countries
MD110 PBX systems	50 countries

Personal radio alarm for at-risk personnel

An innovative new radio security device developed by Ericsson in the Netherlands lets lone workers summon immediate help, and identifies their exact location. Called Dircall, the system has been awarded the iD award for good industrial design, as well as the IFSEC award for 'creativity, innovation and a clear awareness of customer requirements'.



World round-up

India: Two years after supplying four international gateway exchanges to Videoh Sanchar Nigam Limited, India's international traffic operator, Ericsson has won a breakthrough order from the Department of Telecommunications to supply AXE local exchanges for the New Delhi public network. The contract covers 100,000 exchange lines, including ISDN facilities.

USA: Ericsson GE has won its biggest ever order for the EDACS digital trunked radio system. The US\$ 39 m system in Dade County, Florida, will provide state-wide communications for police and fire departments, emergency medical services, county transit systems and all public works functions.

Hungary: This year, the EDACS system will also enter service in Budapest, Hungary. It is the first phase of a network that will eventually support police, fire brigade and public sector communications over the whole of Hungary.

In a separate contract, Ericsson Technika Ltd is to supply AXE exchanges valued at US\$ 26 m for use in Budapest and the rest of the country. Ericsson is the major switch supplier to Hungary.

Bulgaria: Bulgaria has become the 104th national market for Ericsson's AXE exchange. Ericsson S.A., Spain, is to supply exchanges and associated TMSO network management systems, worth SEK 135 m as part of the country's Digital Overlay Network (DON) project to upgrade the national telecommunications network.

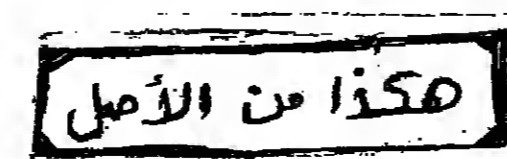
Thailand: Thai Telephone and Telecommunications (TT&T) has awarded Ericsson a US\$ 130 m contract to supply an AXE network with TMSO network management.

Sweden: Ericsson Radar Electronics has been awarded a development contract worth nearly US\$ 80 m for the surveillance and fire control radars, in Sweden's new RBS 23 BAMSE air defense missile system.

Philippines: Ericsson has received a US\$ 78 m contract from the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company, covering engineering, supply, installation and testing of cable networks.

In a separate development, Ericsson Radio Systems has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Smart Information Technologies for supply and installation of a TACS cellular mobile telephone system in the Philippines.

Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson, S-126 25, Stockholm, Sweden.



ASIAN TOPICS

Tokyo Pulls the Plug On Overtime Work

Tokyo's city government turned the lights out on overtime this week, plunging offices into darkness as a reminder to over-worked employees to go home. A city official said the lights would be switched off at 6 P.M. every Wednesday, now decreed "no overtime day."

Overtime is common in Japanese offices. Workers are often loath to go home earlier than their bosses for fear of showing bad form. The Japanese government is encouraging shorter working hours to help workers enjoy life more and to stimulate the economy by giving them more time to spend money.

Starting this week, in Tokyo municipal offices, it was announced at 5:30 P.M. over the public address system that lights would go off in half an hour. Regular hours for municipal employees are 8:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M., five days a week.

However, workers can still burn the midnight oil. Late-stayers can manually turn the lights back on if they feel they must work past 6 P.M.

Around Asia

An Indonesian lawyer who has fought for the rights of 250 indigenous tribes in Irian Jaya, the Indonesian-controlled western half of New Guinea, has been



TYPHOON DAMAGE — Tarlac, northern Philippines, was flooded Thursday after a typhoon killed 12 people and damaged crops.

chosen to receive the 10th annual Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Award. The lawyer, Bambang Widjojanto, 33, has been the target of repeated threats and detentions by the Indonesian government. He will come to Washington on Nov. 18 to receive the award, which carries a \$30,000 stipend.

The Taiwanese should stop burning wads of imitation money for the dead, says Hsieh Chin-

ung, head of the Department of Civil Affairs, which oversees environmental matters. He said a check or credit card will do. Chinese burn huge amounts of imitation paper money at funerals and religious festivals; the tradition is that it will reach their deceased relatives. But burning tons of imitation banknotes is a waste of natural resources, Mr. Hsieh said. Peter Yen, manager of a credit card company, said, "It is an interesting idea. A credit card can

serve the same purpose as paper money, maybe even better."

American fast-food chains, notably McDonald's, Kentucky Fried Chicken, Pizza Hut, Domino's Pizza, Mr. Donut and Baskin-Robbins ice cream, are thriving in Japan. Much of the reason, reports T.R. Reid of The Washington Post, is that "the U.S. chains have done a wonderful job of adapting their standard plat-

ters to the Japanese palate. Thanks to a large helping of Yankee ingenuity, the nation of sushi and sukiyaki has also become the land of the squid pizza, the curry donut, the bean-paste danish, the rice burger, the kim-chee burger, the tempura hot dog, the green tea milk shake, the sashimi submarine and the ever-popular BST (that's bacon, seaweed and tomato) sandwich."

Arthur Higbee

France Says It Can't Maintain Nuclear Test Ban Indefinitely

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — As a committee of French legislators on Thursday pressed for a resumption of nuclear tests by the end of the year, the country's defense minister said his government was not yet prepared to sign a treaty forbidding such tests.

Defense Minister François Léotard said that for now France's nuclear force was "in no way threatened" by maintaining a moratorium, but that the nation could not continue "indefinitely" without nuclear tests.

"At the right time, it will be necessary to proceed with several tests, probably of a weak caliber," he said.

The French debate over resuming nuclear testing was muffled until a Chinese test Tuesday that broke the moratorium, first called for by France in April 1992 and respected by the five principal nuclear powers — the United States, Britain and Russia as well as China and France. President François Mitterrand has said France would renew testing if another country did so.

A joint statement Wednesday by Mr. Mitterrand and Prime Minister Edouard Balladur ordered consultations with the United States, Russia and Britain.

Mr. Léotard said France would not sign a treaty forbidding all testing until it had the laser and computer technology to simulate tests. He added that it was difficult to estimate how long that would take, but he said such technology was not likely to be available for at least six years.

France's aim is to replace underground blasts with laboratory simulations.

"Before we do this, we will need at one point to carry out several tests, probably very small ones, to verify our experiments," Mr. Léotard said.

He said the blasts to confirm simulation would probably each have a yield of about one kiloton. By comparison, the bomb dropped by the United States on Hiroshima in 1945 had a yield of 15 kilotons.

Mr. Léotard noted that the 1994 defense budget called for 280 million francs (\$48 million) in credit for the French simulation program.

International negotiations on an eventual treaty forbidding nuclear testing are to get under way in Geneva in January.

In a hearing before Mr. Léotard, the majority of members of the National Assembly's Defense Committee said they were in favor of a resumption of nuclear tests before 1994.

Renewed testing is necessary in the near future "so that the series of absolutely necessary tests are finished as quickly as possible," a committee statement said.

The committee said that most members believed that while the moratorium does not hurt the credibility of France's nuclear force, it

is compromising plans to put new weapons into service.

"The longer the interruption of testing, the more difficult a restart will be," the statement said.

Mr. Mitterrand suspended French nuclear testing at the Mururoa Atoll site in the South Pacific in April 1992 in a gesture to France's growing environmental movement. The move was also welcomed by Australia and New Zealand, critics of French policy. (AP, Reuters)

China Pledges 'Restraint'

BEIJING (Reuters) — China on Thursday rejected criticism of its decision to resume nuclear testing, saying its atomic program should not be put "under the magnifying glass" in a world of larger nuclear powers.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Wu Jianmin, said Beijing took no stand on the possibility that other countries might follow and resume their nuclear testing programs. "That is their own business," he said.

Mr. Wu said China planned to continue to move ahead with its nuclear test program "as always, with utmost restraint." He said the relatively limited nature of China's atomic program should exempt it from criticism.

"Among the five nuclear states, China has adopted the smallest number of nuclear tests," he said. "It is unfair to put what China does under a magnifying glass."

He added that China still hoped a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty might be negotiated by 1996.

Irish Leader Backs Ulster Initiative

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — Prime Minister Albert Reynolds of the Irish Republic on Thursday praised a new peace initiative for Northern Ireland and said he would discuss it with Britain.

The initiative was advanced by the two most influential Roman Catholic leaders in the north, John Hume, head of the moderate Social Democratic Labor Party, and Gerry Adams, president of Sinn Féin, the political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

Details of the initiative were not disclosed, but it was widely believed to include conditions for a cease-fire in the guerrilla war between the IRA and British forces.

The violence between the British province's Protestant majority and its Catholic minority has killed more than 3,000 people in the past 25 years.

Mr. Reynolds was briefed on the initiative on Thursday by Mr. Hume.

Later, the prime minister, referring to a written report Mr. Hume had given him, said: "This document, setting out the broad principles to which all of us agreed, could be a just and lasting peace process to be established and worked upon."

"We will evaluate what we have heard today with our colleagues in government," Mr. Reynolds said, "and we will consider how, in our discussions with the British government, this can contribute to the building of a peace process."

Mr. Reynolds' approval of the Hume-Adams initiative was crucial

because without it the British Northern Ireland secretary, Sir Patrick Mayhew, would have been under little pressure to consider it.

Many political officials and academic analysts feel that if Britain considers the initiative, that will constitute a change in the British policy of refusing to negotiate with Sinn Féin unless it first denounced the IRA's campaign of violence.

Protestant leaders in the north, who want the province to remain part of Britain and fear the new initiative's goal of uniting Ireland, have already charged that if Mr. Mayhew considers a proposal that Mr. Adams helped prepare, he would, in effect, be negotiating with Sinn Féin.

Mr. Mayhew has said that while he "would be an idiot" if he did not at least look at anything the Irish government passed on to him, there was no assurance that Britain would agree with anything in the proposals.

The focus of British and Irish policy has been they would not negotiate with Sinn Féin until there had been a cease-fire long enough to convince them that the IRA was sincere, as well as the renunciation of violence by Sinn Féin.

Mr. Adams has refused to do this, saying that while he is for a political settlement, he understands the necessity for "armed struggle."

Mr. Adams, as an IRA official, was freed from prison in 1972 and flown to London, with other IRA leaders, for talks with officials in the government of Edward Heath.

The talks failed, and a brief cease-fire gave way to new violence.

Cambodians Say No to French Class

Reuters

PHNOM PENH — About 1,000 Cambodian students, eager to study English, took to the streets Thursday in a peaceful protest against compulsory French language classes at their technical institute.

It was the first mass demonstration seen in Phnom Penh since government police and army units suppressed an anti-corruption protest in December 1991.

The students were angry that French-promised educational assistance to their school was contingent on their learning the language of their former colonial masters.

"All the students at the institute of technology want to learn English," said Sen, a fourth-year engineering student. "The French language cannot help the students."

He accused the French government of harboring a "colonial attitude" toward Cambodia and of using stealth to spread "French influence."

"Around the world about 90 percent of students are learning the English language," the student said. "French does not help us develop."

Earlier this year, King Norodom Sihanouk had pledged that Cambodia — which was a French colony until 1955 — would become a member of the French-speaking community of nations.

The move was popular with older Cambodians but is not universally so.

"I don't understand Sihanouk," said a student called Rithy. "He wants the country to speak French."

The march through the center of the city was observed by amused police and army personnel, who did not interfere.

Outside the Education Ministry, student leaders chanted demands for changes to the national language curriculum. Then they marched on the National Assembly to take up their grievances with lawmakers.

Loudspeakers mounted on bicycles blared anti-French slogans and called for English to replace French as the official second language.

English is by far the most popular second language in Cambodia. Scores of backyard English schools teach capacity crowds each night in Phnom Penh.

Bonn Wants East In Updated NATO

Reuters

MAINZ, Germany — A reformed NATO must extend stability to as many of its former East European foes as possible and make Russia a strategic partner, Defense Minister Volker Rühe of Germany said Thursday.

Mr. Rühe said that a January meeting of the alliance must take into account Russian security in considering whether to offer membership to East European states.

"This concept of stability transfer is not directed against anybody," he said at the end of a three-day annual meeting of German military leaders.

"It will benefit all," he said. "We are not talking about new members for the old NATO, which stood against the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, but about new members of a new NATO in a strategic partnership with Russia."

Mr. Rühe said that NATO should also be restructured for future cooperation with nonmembers, such as Sweden and Finland, who do not seek to join the 16-nation alliance.

"It is important that NATO make clear at its summit that it is no closed society but that it declares itself ready in principle to open up," Mr. Rühe said.

Germany is a leading advocate of eventually opening up the alliance to Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

But President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, under pressure from the military, signaled his opposition to NATO's accepting East European states as members after first giving Poland the green light to join.

"Russia is a very important factor for lasting stability in Europe as shown in the past few days," Mr. Rühe said. "We will achieve stability only with and against Russia. Russia will not and must not be blocked out from the European process."

The issue of membership will come up at the January summit meeting in Brussels, partly at Germany's insistence.

"Preemptive crisis management for us Germans means that we move the Western stability zone as far as possible to the East," Mr. Rühe said. "It is not in Germany's interest to remain a state on the eastern fringes of the Western prosperity zone."

"We Germans are the first to feel the consequences of instability in the East," Mr. Rühe added.

Mr. Yeltsin said in a letter last week to key NATO governments, including Germany and the United States, that he did not favor expanding the alliance eastward. He suggested instead that Russia and NATO should jointly guarantee Eastern Europe's security.

In Paris, Foreign Minister Alain Juppé said Thursday that the European Community should take up a French-proposed security pact for the Continent before NATO admits any new nations from the former Communist bloc.

In an interview in the daily Liberation, Mr. Juppé said European defense structures must be widened, but in a progressive fashion after first examining a plan for European security put forward by Prime Minister Edouard Balladur.

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مكتبة من الأصل

Mondale Puts Onus On Japan

New Envoy Urges Action on Trade

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Walter F. Mondale, the new U.S. ambassador to Tokyo, used his first meeting with news organizations here to underline U.S. hopes for serious action by Japan to ease the chronic trade imbalance.

"The United States is doing its part to solve its economic problems," said Mr. Mondale, who assumed his duties as ambassador last month. "In turn, we look to Japan for progress on its own economic agenda."

In the next few weeks, Japanese and U.S. negotiators will be tackling ranking trade issues as they prepare for formal talks aimed at slashing Japan's trade surplus with the United States, which reached \$50 billion last year.

Mr. Mondale said the Clinton administration had fulfilled its pledges to improve its export competitiveness by enacting or proposing measures to cut the U.S. budget deficit, improve productivity, reform health care and streamline government bureaucracy.

He urged Japan in particular to replace its foreign rice ban with import tariffs.

But he also expressed sympathy for Japanese farmers devastated by a poor rice crop. A wet, cold summer has shattered Japan's rice crop.

"I grew up in a rural community," the former vice president said. Then, alluding to the pain of a bad harvest, he added: "And I know how much it hurts."

The rice shortage has forced Japan to import 200,000 metric tons of industrial-grade rice this year, the first time it has agreed to emergency rice imports since 1984.

Tokyo bans all commercial imports of rice and opposes a draft plan under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to replace all nontariff barriers on agricultural imports with tariffs.

Mr. Mondale said the United States hoped Japan would swiftly implement its \$6 billion year (\$57 billion) economic stimulus package announced last month.

The former vice president said he was confident that Japan and the United States would be able to work to correct the economic imbalance.



Mr. Mondale during his first press conference as ambassador.

France Cites 'Multiple' U.S. Errors in Somalia

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — France on Thursday strongly criticized American military conduct in Somalia, calling for replacing military confrontation between United Nations forces and armed Somali factions with a dialogue that includes representatives of the fugitive warlord General Mohammed Farah Aidid.

"It is an operation which is little by little deviating from its initial objectives, becoming marked by inadmissible confrontations and military attitudes that are incomprehensible," Mr. Léotard said.

"There are many faults and excesses in these operations which do not seem proper to us," he said.

strongest criticism leveled yet by a senior official of the conservative administration of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur against the U.S. policy in Somalia.

Richard Dnque, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, said Thursday that efforts to seek a "national reconciliation" in Somalia must include various armed factions there, among them followers of General Aidid.

CLINTON: Buildup and Pullout AIDID: A Complex Rebel SOMALIA: Warlord's Conditions

Continued from Page 1

supplies and people moving freely," the president said.

Mr. Clinton also said the troops would "keep the pressure on those who out of relief supplies and attack our people."

Although White House aides said Mr. Clinton intended to move U.S. troops out of the business of hunting down General Mohammed Farah Aidid, the Somali clan leader, Defense Secretary Les Aspin specifically warned General Aidid in a statement to journalists: "Do not underestimate American resolve."

Continued from Page 1

have destroyed all of General Aidid's known weapons depots in the city. Now officials are conceding that he and his militia probably had a lot more hidden stockpiles around the city than they had initially believed.

Admiral Howe also said it was a "bum rap" that Malaysian and Pakistani troops had been criticized for having taken several hours to rescue the trapped rangers Sunday. He called the rescue operation "a good example of the United Nations pulling together."

Continued from Page 1

by the United States and other forces in Somalia. But that proposal had already been rejected by UN officials.

"About the pilot, we are going to deal with the United States, not with the United Nations," Mr. Abdulatif said. "We are requesting United States troops to release the hundreds of Somali civilians in their custody and accept to cease the hostility and resolve the matter peacefully."

'The Luster of Poetry'

The Associated Press
Following are excerpts from some of Toni Morrison's works:

"Beloved"

"She told me all my daddy's things. How hard he worked to buy her. After the cake was ruined and the ironed clothes all messed up, and after I heard my sister crawling up the stairs to get back to her bed, she told me my things too. That I was charmed. My birth was and I got saved all the time. And that I shouldn't be afraid of the ghost. It wouldn't harm me because I tasted its blood when Ma'am nursed me. She said the ghost was after Ma'am and her too for not doing anything to stop it. But it would never hurt me. I just had to watch out for it because it was a greedy ghost and needed a lot of love, which was only natural, considering. And I do. Love her. I do. She played with me and always came to be with me whenever I needed her. She's mine. Beloved. She's mine."

"Sula"

"The mirror by the door was not a mirror by the door, it was an altar where he stood for only a moment to put on his cap before going out. The red rocking chair was a rocking of his own hips as he sat in the kitchen. Still, there was nothing of his — his own — that she could find. It was as if she were afraid she had hallucinated him and needed proof to the contrary. His absence was everywhere, stinging everything, giving the furnishings primary colors, sharp outlines to the corners of rooms and gold-light to the dust collecting on table tops. When he was there he pulled everything toward himself. Not only her eyes and all her senses but also inanimate things seemed to exist because of him, backdrops to his presence. Now that he had gone, these things, so long subdued by his presence, were glorified in his wake."

"Song of Solomon"

"Pretty woman, he thought. Pretty little black-skinned woman. Who wanted to kill for love, die for love. The pride, the conceit of these doormat women amazed him. They were always women who had been spoiled children. Whose whims had been taken seriously by adults and who grew up to be the stingiest, greediest people on earth and out of their stinginess grew their stung little love that ate everything in sight. They could not believe or accept the fact that they were unloved; they believed that the world itself was off balance when it appeared as though they were not loved. Why did they think they were so lovable? Why did they think their brand of love was better than, or even as good as, anybody else's? But they did. And they loved their love so much they would kill anybody who got in its way."

"Jazz"

"The right record is on the turntable now, she can hear its preparatory hiss as the needle slides toward its first groove. The brothers smile brilliantly; one leans a fraction of an inch toward the other, and never losing eye contact with Dorcas, whispers something. The other looks Dorcas up and down as she moves toward them. Then, just as the music, slow and smoky, loads up the air, his smile bright as ever, he wrinkles his nose and turns away."

PAKISTAN: Bhutto, With Plurality, Sets Out to Form a Government

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Sharif, some important trends emerged out of the elections.

The Islamic fundamentalist parties fared worse than in other recent elections, a rebuke by voters of their efforts to transform the moderate Pakistan into a stricter Islamic state. One party ran on the platform that it would build a nuclear bomb and campaigned with a giant post of a nuclear missile with the notation "To India, With Love" painted across its side.

Continued from Page 1

open and progressive development."

In the next two weeks, Miss Bhutto, leader of the Pakistan People's Party, and Mr. Sharif, who heads the Pakistan Muslim League, will be engaged in a political scramble to win, woo and — some fear — buy political support for their efforts to forge a new government.

the powerful Punjab assembly, it could mean ongoing political conflict with a central government controlled by Miss Bhutto's party.

The election came at a turning point in the history of the struggling democracy, which faces serious economic and political changes at home, even as it is attempting to redefine its role in the post-Cold War world.

ATLANTA: Loss for Words

Continued from Page 1

later during the Civil War. With no defining port, river or mountain, Atlanta cannot ever become a Crescent City or Rocky Mountain High.

The city's most enduring imagery has to do with Margaret Mitchell's novel "Gone With the Wind," but in a city that is almost 70 percent black, something harking back to minstrel shows and hoop skirts does not have much of a constituency.

NOBEL: Panel Selects Morrison

Continued from Page 1

which won the National Book Critics Circle Award, and "Tar Baby" (1981).

These works were followed by "Beloved," the story of a runaway slave who, when captured, cuts her daughter's throat rather than see her grow up in slavery.

"I think she got the Nobel Prize for two books, essentially, 'Beloved' and 'Jazz,'" Mr. Gates said. "Jazz" is a truly brilliant postmodern book. Imagine combining Ellington, Faulkner and Maria Callas. That's the voice that emerges."

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Some come on a hit strong, like the Ramboesque "Atlanta: Conquering the World." Others, like "Atlanta: Not Bad for Georgia," or "Atlanta: We're Better Than Birmingham," perhaps fall a bit short in projecting the requisite world-classness. Still others ("Watch Atlanta Transmogrify") aren't exactly poetry.

Still, Atlanta is generally upbeat and optimistic enough that even nonmarketing types tend to get in the spirit of things.

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Did You Say Nightlife? Euro Disney's Flip Side

Festival Area Serves Up Drinks And Music and Stays Open Late

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

MARNE-LA-VALLEE, France — The unlikely urge to approve of something having to do with the name Disney began to take hold — slowly, inescapably, painfully, like a migraine — in a sideshow called Festival Disney, which is across an artificial lake from a sprawling Hiltonized Hyattsville Holiday land country-club-like compound with more hotel rooms than the city of Cannes.

At about the same time, two dogs answering to the name of Goofy were staggering suspiciously on their way from Festival Disney to listen to a jazz band in a hotel named — even more suspiciously — The New York. Why all the suspicion? (I've played there myself with a jazz band, illusion has its limits.)

Festival Disney borders the main event, the Euro Disney theme park. The border is unarmored (not a police officer in view) and duty-free (no admission charge). Jean-Luc Choplin, the vice president in charge, describes it as a "360-degree stage covered by a canopy of lights like a small ground-hugging piece of the cosmos. It has its own identity, a sort of nostalgic collage built of contemporary materials like aluminum and glass. The concept is like a big modern circus tent. I compare it to a Rauschenberg painting."

Is that clear? No? Try this. Imagine Disney dignified as its fierce competitor Universal Studios, which considers its theme parks substantially hipper. In the United States, for example, Universal permits its male employees to wear facial hair, and you can find beer inside the park itself. Festival Disney, a sort of Disneyland for adults, has relaxed the rules to Universalize its image. A small step for Disneyland-kind put in motion by Choplin, who is a former administrator of the Paris Opera Ballet.

Even though the name Disney symbolizes the plague that brought many of us to live in France in the first place, it is sort of nice having its Euro-incarnation out there providing jobs and tax revenue. But I felt no desire to go to the end of the RER suburban line to observe another species of the same bag I tore

up roots to escape. Daytime would have been bad enough, all those dwarf-minded Euro-brats wearing Mickey and Minnie ears and Annie Oakley chaps ogling Snow White and Indiana Jones. Nighttime was out of the question. The entire concept is based on the assumption that it is always morning in Marne-la-Vallee.

The first time I heard that anything at all happened here after sundown was when a singer of my acquaintance was ordered to shave his moustache or else get out of this town before sunup. This being a recession, the moustache was made redundant. Thanks to Choplin, who was appointed to this job in July, plus general European realities, such policies are being reassessed.

If your car should turn into a pumpkin around midnight on these roads and you are not allergic to country music, Buffalo Bill revivals or technopop, you may be surprised to find yourself being thankful to be "stuck." You just might have what my mother used to call — in a tone of sincere admiration, usually while sipping a Manhattan through a straw — a "splendidly sinful time." On the other hand, if you are moved by Chet Baker, attend screenings of Ingmar Bergman films or read Eudora Welty under a willow tree, get that pumpkin pumping gas fast and head straight back to Montparnasse. Well, even so, as long as you're here, look around.

Hotel rooms accommodating a family of four cost \$100 to \$200, depending on season and category. The Chicago Steak House ("Quality Meat Purveyors") files in four tons of beef a month. American meat, they say, is sweeter than European. A juggler works the aisles.

Festival Disney is also host to Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, a "spectacular dinner show where the West comes to life complete with cowboys, native American Indians, bison and a delicious barbecue" (300 francs, or about \$52, for adults, 200 francs for children including the barbecue).

Buffalo Bill, Sitting Bull and the other Native Americans and cowboys clowning in their show wander into Billy Bob's afterward and dance to a country music band. This may not be your cup of moonshine, but it's free.



Back to Visual Basics: Cheap Art Books!

By Michael Lawton

COLOGNE — In 1983, Benedikt Taschen, then 22, received his first big lesson in business when he bought 40,000 copies of an American book about Magritte for \$1 apiece. He sold them for around \$3 each, within two months.

Today, at 31, Taschen has his headquarters in a mansion in Cologne, from which he sells worldwide one book every three seconds. There are fresh flowers in the offices, an eclectic collection of sometimes photographic art on the walls and a miniature Viking ship with tea chests ("Social Box Transporter" by Martin Kippenberger) hanging in the stairwell. The eccentric, slightly shocking image extends to the boss: Taschen projects an image of a naughty schoolboy trying to impress.

But his books are the important thing, and his record there is impressive. As he says, "It's more fun selling lots of them than selling a few." His books are mainly found piled in remainder outlets, and until recently, were sold wholesale in minimum orders of 1,000. Such economies of scale help keep prices down, but, in addition, projects are conceived so that every last penny can be squeezed out of them.

Taschen publishes two main series: in the Basic Series (96 pages, 100 color illustrations, 14.95 Deutsche marks, or about \$9), each volume features a single artist, photographer or designer; a more ambitious series at 29.95 DM (200 plus pages) often deals with a wider theme such as the Bauhaus, or Contemporary Japanese Architecture.

have enjoyed Taschen's books on Renoir or Expressionism are likely to trust themselves to buy his books on Egon Schiele or the Villars of Dresden.

The Taschen list has always included a fair amount of erotica — Taschen's eyes twinkle as he denies its importance in his marketing strategy. In addition to cheap and nasty books, such as that on the Italian porn star Cicciolina ("sold badly," says Taschen), there are more interesting topics such as the S&M pinup Betty Page, or the drawings of Tom of Finland, who, says Taschen enthusiastically, gave gays a positive image for the first time. Taschen is quick to spot a trend: Pierre et Gilles (of Mark Almond record covers fame) or the artist of the perpetual scream Gottfried Helnwein (Norman Mailer is a fan) are both the subjects of recent books.

In 1990, on the centenary of van Gogh's death, Taschen put a monkey wrench in the works of many larger publishing houses by bringing out a two-volume edition of the artist's complete works which sold in Germany for 99.95 DM.

The success of the van Gogh has led to a new publishing line: two-volume standard texts with very generous illustrations. Taschen says that they want to produce a series — he calls them "our jumbos" — which no serious student can afford to be without, but at prices that make them universally available. The two-volume van Gogh is currently available in English in a smaller paperback format for \$24.99. Picasso is available hardbound in the original size for \$79.99, and Dali and Soutine are to follow.

Michael Lawton is a free-lance writer based in Germany.

There is no obligation to spend one Euro. The same for the Hurricane, a discotheque with recorded technopop including real false burlesques once a night, complete with images of disaster on video screens and high-tech high-force winds.

It's hard to imagine anything other than this sort of thing, but it's free. You can pay for a hotel room, a steak and Buffalo Bill if you want to, but the rest is gratis. And the help is helpful, optional refreshments are not overpriced, the spaces are clean and not oversold.

I tend to be in the minority. The minority seems to me to be the only sensible place to be. There are lines I will not get in even if what people are lining up for attracts me. Counseling anybody to join the majority hurts, particularly with the name Disney attached to it.

But hype in show business gets so exaggerated that you even get to appreciate honest vulgarity. Whatever gets you through the night, if

you don't mind being one of 11 million customers a year lining up for it.

Kitsch notwithstanding, the comportment of the customers, generally sympathetic middle-class people having neither a boring nor sinful time, gives you new faith in mankind's ability to act like human beings.

Consider the Franco-American cultural conflict. "Culture is an exchange," says Choplin. "French culture today is a combination of Spanish, Italian, Belgian, American and many others. We want Festival Disney to embody this exchange. There should be no frontiers for culture. In January, we will have our first major event, a celebration of Chinese New Year."

Festival Disney is lobbying to extend the Hurricane technopop discotheque license until 5 A.M. in order to connect with the first Paris-bound RER at 5:30. What the (sorry, Walt) devil is going on here?

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A Bronx Tale
Directed by Robert De Niro.
U.S. Robert De Niro stars off "A Bronx Tale" with the perfect sound, as if he were striking a tuning fork, the sweet harmonies of an a capella doo-wop group, to accompany an image of the Bronx sky at twilight. This film, the first to be directed by one of the screen's most intuitive stars, instantly establishes a useful, romantic view of its time and place. Beginning in 1960, and never venturing very far from East 187th Street, "A Bronx Tale" offers a warm, vibrant and sometimes troubling portrait of the community it describes. Almost everyone within that community sounds a little bit like Robert De Niro except for De Niro himself. That the film's large and varied group of actors should echo its director is hardly surprising; "A Bronx Tale" is about small-time mob-

The Monkey Introduced Himself to the Astonished Guests by swinging from tree to tree in the lush tropical gardens beneath the balconies of their first floor suites. He made his surprise appearance last month, and has reportedly now made Raffles Hotel his home.

Malice
Directed by Harold Becker.
U.S. "Malice" could turn out to be the new season's pop mystery-suspense melodrama you won't want to miss. The film is deviously entertaining from its start through its finish, when most such movies go irretrievably to pieces. "Malice" stays the course. Though light of weight, it hugs the road around every hairpin curve in its cruel and twisty narrative. This is a convoluted tale of murder, lust, greed and mendacity. In addition to the charmingly vain and therefore suspicious brain surgeon Jed Hill (Alec Baldwin), the principal characters are Andy Safian (Bill Pullman), the mild-mannered but seemingly staunch dean of the women's college, and his adoring wife, Tracy (Nicole Kidman), who works in a day-care center and wants nothing more than to have her own children. Becker's direction and Gordon Willis's cinematography serve the exuberant cleverness of Aaron Sorkin and Scott Frank's screenplay. No matter how wild the plot reversals, there's always a slightly madder one to come. (Vincent Canby, NYT)

The Good Son
Directed by Joseph Ruben.
U.S. Combine Dennis the Menace with Hannibal Lecter and you'll

THE MOVIE GUIDE

The Good Son
Elijah Wood and Macaulay Culkin in "The Good Son."

making the picture play more like an inadvertent comedy than a thriller. The real question is, where were the responsible adults when this thing was made? (Hal Hinson, WP)

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

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MILAN FASHION

Armani's Sea of Tranquillity

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Giorgio Armani's show was a sea of tranquillity: water-pale pantsuits followed by a wave of soft dresses; a sudden ripple of fabric at the hip; a spray of chiffon as Armani's new pants opened at the sides; a mesh of shawl ending in fronds of fringe; a surface sparkling with embroidery, and swimsuits engulfed in tulle as though emerging from the ocean depths.

Under the surface of calm beauty and serenity surged an undercurrent of creativity. For this magnificent collection — received with an emotional ovation — was a rare fashion moment. It put into perspective not only a dull Milan season, but also the sea changes that are happening in fashion.

For Armani had changed everything and nothing. His statement is still for pantsuits and for a modern woman with freedom to move and a job to do. But the pants have broken free of their masculine image and emerged as a hybrid of pants and skirts — which were otherwise completely absent from the collection. Pants came in liquid fabrics with a sarong drape; there were soft jodhpurs narrowing at the ankle; or they were opened at the side seams to give the effect of a long skirt — but with freedom to stride. Gauzy or even lacy fabrics emphasized a pale prettiness.

Armani's signature mannish style had been redrawn on feminine lines. Vests, perhaps in openwork crochet, cupped a rounded bosom and were cut away to leave a bare back. Jackets became cardigans closed with a string at the waist or were transmuted into tunics. Dresses were tucked graciously to the body before drifting into a long skirt. Jewelry was crafted from natural materials like shells or straw. And Armani even dallied with decoration.

Armani's swimsuit under tulle wrap.

Here was a designer, 58 years old and at the height of his powers, redefining how women want to dress at the end of the 20th century.

Armani's woman emerged with a graceful femininity, in her choice of limp, pale colors and light fabrics, some fine and liquid, other rough-woven, or printed with indefinable ethnic patterns veiled with a patina of age.

The show was also sumptuous. And Armani's embroideries, tracing gauzy fabrics with pinpoints of light, also redefined modern luxury. As the lights were extinguished on a lineup of winking, sparkling gowns, the bravos began.

Among the ecstatic audience, Bergdorf Goodman's Ellen Seltzman, usually a succinct commentator, said, "I'm speechless."

Bloomingdale's Kalman Rutenstein called it "Armani's most heartfelt personal statement."

Armani has just bought another palazzo on the same street, but his small after-show party was held upstairs in his apartment. There Armani admitted that his vision for the show had come "from deep within myself."

Maria Armani, the designer's 82-year-old mother, sleek in black sequined suit and fringed shawl, gave this tribute:

"I don't think it's right for a mother to speak about her son," she said. "He always asks my opinion afterwards and sometimes I say 'Too much beige!' Today I think my son deserves my praise."

The rest of Milan endorsed some general fashion trends but there was a lack of businesslike clothes — at least on the runways. Pastel shades — peach, aqua, white, cream and sand — dominated. Short schoolgirl jumper dresses and baby dolls brought back brief miniskirts — although the grown-up tendency is toward long, light layers. Details came from linens and lingerie.

There was a strong focus on knits — although this was a summer season show — with slithery viscose and rough ethnic naturals co-existing. In general, Milan seemed to be following the clean lines of American sportswear, which meant modern and wearable clothes that did not whiz-fashion fast-forward.

The Paris collections start Friday. In a packed schedule, the big events are the official baptism of the new permanent fashion center in the Grand Louvre complex (although the Paris shows are still under canvas this season), and the jostling for a walk-on part in Robert Altman's "Ready-to-Wear" movie.

Sophia Loren, a guest at Armani's party, announced that Altman has summoned her for an audition: role so far unknown.

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I H T S U R E

THE ARTS GUIDE



"Head of a Woman" by Burne-Jones on view in London; "Memphis," a Lee Friedlander photograph, in Montreal.

AUSTRIA
Wien
Kunsthistorische Museum (tel: 52.177). To Nov. 7: "Torah and Crown: Cult Objects of the Jewish Diaspora in the Ukraine." A collection of Jewish religious utensils from the Ukrainian Diaspora testify to the craftsmanship of Jewish silversmiths in Central Europe.

BELGIUM
Brussels
Europalia 93 Mexico (tel: 507.85.94). To Dec. 19: This 12th art and culture festival will offer exposure to Mexican culture and folklore through 15 exhibitions and 50 concerts, as well as theater performances and films.

BRITAIN
Glasgow
Scottish Opera (tel: 248.45.67). Oct. 14, 16, 26, 28: Leon Jancsek's "Katyá Kabanova." Directed by Mark Brickman with sets designed by Richard Aylwin, conducted by Richard Armstrong with Helen Fiel, Anthony Roden and Richard Brunner.

London
English National Opera (tel: 836.01.11). Oct. 16, 19, 22, 26, 29: Rossini's "The Barber of Seville," with Alan Ople, Louise Wintler and Paul Nilon.
Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 439.74.38). To Dec. 12: "American Art in the 20th Century." An exhibition of more than 230 works by 60 artists highlighting the development of American sculpture and painting since 1913, starting with Marcel Duchamp and ending with Mike Kelly. Also included are works by Abstract Expressionists such as Pollock, Rothko; Pop artists such as Lichtenstein and Minimalists such as Bruce Nauman and Richard Serra.
Tate Gallery (tel: 887.80.00). To Nov. 7: "Burne-Jones: Watercolors and Drawings." Features 70 studies for paintings and stained glass windows from all periods of his career. Burne-Jones was a self-taught artist and, obsessed with creating a form of ideal beauty, was fastidious in the preparation of every detail of his pictures.

CANADA
Montreal
Canadian Centre for Architecture (tel: 514.938.70.00). To Nov. 28: "Letters From the People: Photographs by Lee Friedlander." Over the last 30 years, the American artist photographed what he describes as "the American

social landscape and its conditions." His photographs show startling juxtapositions of automobiles, buildings, statues and signs, all contributing to create a dense, urban collage.

FRANCE
Paris
Grand Palais (tel: 44.13.17.17). To Jan. 5: "Nabis: Bonnard, Vuillard, Maurice Denis, Vallotton - 1889-1900." Three hundred works by the group of young artists who exhibited together in the last decade of the 19th century and whose common style was partly derived from Gauguin's flat pattern compositions. Fans, screens, tapestries and illustrated books are included.
Grand Palais (tel: 44.13.17.30). Oct. 9-17: FIAC (Foire Internationale d'Art Contemporain) with more than 150 private galleries, half of them from abroad, exhibiting and selling contemporary works.
Musée de la Ville de Paris (tel: 45.58.80.18). To Dec. 4: "Otto Dix: Watercolors, Drawings, Etchings." About 50 works on paper created between 1910 and 1930, including portraits and self-portraits as well as works inspired by the artistic community in Berlin where Dix lived in 1925.
Musée du Louvre (tel: 40.20.51.51). To Dec. 13: "Le Dessin à Verone." Eighty large drawings from the 16th and 17th centuries, most of them projects for the decoration of churches, palaces and villas. Includes works by Veronese, and lesser-known artists such as Giovanni Maria Falconetto, Giovanni Francesco Caroto and Battista del Moro.
Petit Palais (tel: 42.65.12.73). To Dec. 5: "Chets d'Oeuvre du Musée des Beaux-Arts de Lezopole." This exhibition includes works by 16th- and 17th-century German painters (Cranach the Elder); paintings by 17th-century Dutch painters (Hals and Saenredam); drawings by Italian artists of the 16th and 17th centuries (Bernini); and 19th-century Romantic artists (Caspar David Friedrich).

GERMANY
Berlin
Martin-Gropius Bau (tel: 254.890). To Dec. 12: "Japan und Europa: 1543-1929." More than 500 Japanese objects of artistic and scientific significance collected from Japanese and German national collections. Part of the exhibition is devoted to the influences of Japanese art in Europe with works by van Gogh, Klee, Manet and Whistler, among others.

DENMARK
Kunstatle Museum (tel: 899.82.40). To Nov. 21: "The One with the Tower," showing 350 works in the first retrospective of Russian painter Vladimir Tatlin (1885-1953), collected from mainly Russian museums. Covers Tatlin's earliest student works through the Constructivist period to late in his career as a private artist. The exhibition will also travel to Baden-Baden, Germany, Moscow and St. Petersburg.

HILDESDHEIM
Roemer-und Pelizaeus-Museum (tel: 9.36.90). To Nov. 28: "Bernward von Hildesheim and the Time of the Emperors Otto." This exhibition bears witness to Europe as it was a thousand years ago, during the reign of Otto II and Otto III. Bishop Bernward von Hildesheim, traveled through France to Italy where he commissioned the finest silks, ivory carvings, and illuminated manuscripts.

MUNICH
Bayerische Staatsoper at the Nationaltheater (tel: 29.38.48). Oct. 12, 16, 23, 28: Verdi's "La Traviata," conducted by Robert Abbado.

GREECE
Athens
Megaron Concert Hall (tel: 72.82.333). Oct. 11, 13, 15: Mozart's "Idomeneo" with Keith Lewis, Hans Peter Blochwitz and Sonia Theodoridou, conducted by Ivan Fischer.

ITALY
Florence
Palazzo Strozzi (tel: 282.635). To Oct. 11: "Mostra Mercato Internazionale dell'Antiquariato." Eighty antique dealers are exhibiting paintings, sculptures, drawings, antique furniture, as well as Art Nouveau and Art Deco pieces.

Venice
Fondazione Giorgio Cini (tel: 52.89.900). To Nov. 21: "Francesco Guardi: Vedute, Capricci, Feste." For the bicentenary of the artist's death, this exhibit features 23 large drawings and 50 paintings including views of the Grand Canal from the Thyssen Collection.

JAPAN
Hiroshima
Hiroshima Museum of Art (tel: 223.25.30). To Oct. 17: "Nicholas de Staël." Oil paintings and sketches by the Russian-born painter who was especially influenced by Braque and the Bau-

haus. His style is marked by bold masses and intricate tonality.

KYOTO
Municipal Museum of Art (tel: 771.4107). To Oct. 31: "Auguste Renoir." Features 76 oil paintings, watercolors, prints and sketches by the master Impressionist who only painted the pleasing aspects of life.

NETHERLANDS
Amsterdam
Van Gogh Museum (tel: 570.52.00). To Nov. 14: "Philippe Rousseau." 19th-century French painter Philippe Rousseau mastered a wide range of motifs: flower still lifes, hunting scenes and kitchen compositions. He sought inspiration in the paintings of Jean-Baptiste Oudry for his animal and hunting scenes, and of Chardin for his more intimate scenes.

UNITED STATES
Los Angeles
Music Center Opera (tel: 213.972.7219). Oct. 31 to Nov. 13: Richard Strauss' "Die Frau Ohne Schatten." Sets designed by painter-photographer David Hockney. Conductor Randall Behr with a cast including Ellen Shade, Dame Gwyneth Jones and James O'Neal.

New York
Metropolitan Museum (tel: 212.570.3951). In 21 recently remodeled galleries, a permanent exhibition of 19th-century European paintings and sculptures. More than 50 paintings from the collection of Ambassador and Mrs. Walter H. Annenberg will be on view until Dec. 15.
Park Avenue. To Nov. 14: "Botero in New York." After Paris, New York exhibits 16 of Colombian artist Fernando Botero's monumental and voluptuously rounded bronze sculptures on Park Avenue. Among the works exhibited will be "Maternity," "Cat," "Reclining Venus" and "Woman with Mirror."

Fresh From the Sea, And Affordable Too

By Patricia Wells
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — You can count on one hand the affordable fish restaurants in Paris, but now you can add two, and soon three, thoroughly respectable dining spots devoted to the treasures of the sea.

The first, L'Ostréade, is a totally bright and modern brasserie just steps from the Gare Montparnasse. The second is Vancouver, a smart, sparkling, business-like spot just off the Champs-Élysées. For the third, we will have to wait until June, when one of Paris's most historic and prestigious fish restaurants, Prunier — closed since 1986 — reopens under the guidance of Jean-Claude Vrinat, the owner of Taillevent. At 16 Avenue Victor Hugo in the 16th arrondissement, La Maison Prunier has been purchased by the Japanese firm Sogo Co., which has commissioned Vrinat to organize and direct the wildly ornate Art Deco monument. (For the impatient fish lover, the restaurant is currently open for private cocktail parties for 25 to 80, in the main floor dining room. For information and reservations, telephone 44.95.15.00.)



Diners looking for a reasonably priced fish and shellfish feast need look no further than L'Ostréade, where a whole Breton lobster, roasted to perfection, will cost no more than 120 francs (about \$21). Those with even tighter pocketbooks can opt for the 75-franc tapas selection, five samplings that might include a *brandade de morue*, a carpaccio of salmon; a salad of potatoes and baby clams; tiny grilled roquet and fried whitebait, or *frisure d'éperlane*. Wash it down with a 48-franc pitcher of the sharp, light white Gros Plant and you're in business.

The restaurant is a huge, lofty affair, all varnished blonde wood, jofflike marine-blue tiles and white walls and a display of black-and-white photographs evoking the sea. Service is cheery, if a bit on the shaky side. (The service goes steadily downhill throughout the meal, as in many places where you're aware that they're running a business but not necessarily a restaurant.)

That said, if I could roast a whole Saint-Pierre as well as the cooks at L'Ostréade, I'd kick up my heels with delight. The sweet, white fish was crisp, yet perfectly moist, served with a top-rate potato puree and a welcoming green salad dressed with a whole-grain-mustard-flecked vinaigrette.

First courses might include a richly perfumed salad of dark green lentils and smoked salmon, and an assortment of oysters, including a dozen tiny *houliker* oysters (at only 50 francs) from the north Breton port of Perros-Croix, which produces some of the brightest, most saline oysters I have ever consumed.

The ambience is a bit more elegant and reserved at Vancouver, an 18-month-old restaurant that quickly captured a Michelin star for the owners, Jean-Louis and Chantal Decout. Their modern, honey-toned restaurant offers such sublime fare as filet of bar grilled with its skin and served with a verdant parsley emulsion; sweet and sour shrimp paired with fresh seaweed; and a dim sum basket full of pillow-light langoustines wrapped in coriander leaf and served with fragrant basmati rice. The food is fresh, service efficient (if a bit timid) and there's a well-priced, 130-franc, 1991 Saint-Véran from Roger Luquet to top it all off.

L'Ostréade, 11 Boulevard de Vaugirard, Paris 15; Tel: 43.21.87.41. Open daily until 11 p.m. Credit cards: American Express, Visa, 75-franc tapas menu. A la carte, about 200 francs per person, including service but not wine.

Vancouver, 4 Rue Arsène-Houssaye, Paris 8; Tel: 42.56.77.77. Closed Saturday and Sunday. Credit cards: American Express, Visa, 190-franc menu. A la carte, 250 to 300 francs, including service but not wine.

BOOKS

ROBERT, MY FATHER
By Sheridan Morley. 240 pages. £16.99. Weidenfeld & Nicolson.
Reviewed by Joan Dupont

THIS WAS Simon Callow's biography of Charles Laughton, a study in suffering: Donald Spoto's book of revelations about Laurence Olivier, and the curtain being pulled back on the lives of great British actors. On the Broadway stage Lynn Redgrave's "Shakespeare for My Father" is an emotional evocation of a man who was all actor, casting a giant shadow on his family without really being there in the flesh. Consider then, the exceptional case of Robert Morley, a hale father Christmas figure with his laughing eyes and wild brows, a towering personality who seems to have been just as entertaining at home. Touring was his passion, yet he was married to the same woman for more than 50 years and had three children that he occasionally packed up and took along with him: they were part of his audience, they admired and applauded.

"If there was a thin, tormented or tortured man inside him trying to escape, he certainly did not make it," writes his son Sheridan Morley in this affectionate biography. "With Robert, what you saw was very often what you got, and any analysis of his inner self, either by him or by me, was hindered firstly by our somewhat clenched reticence, characteristic I think of both our generations, to examine ourselves too deeply for emotional or inherited scars."

Sheridan Morley, the IHT's theater critic in London and the author of biographies of Noel Coward, David Niven and James Mason, gives an enthusiastic review to a man who spent his life performing. And it's the performing animal you get: boisterous and funny, a fabulous raconteur. His darkest moments, it would appear, were caused not by inner demons, but by tax inspectors snapping at his growing income.

In the Morleys' first-born arrived on the scene in December 1941, during his father's first night as Sheridan Whiteside in "The Man Who Came to Dinner" at the Savoy. Naming your son after a *monsieur* *sic* — the role was based on Alexander Woolcott — might have had a different effect on another child, but Sheridan enjoyed Robert's performances. Later in life, when he was a drama critic for The Times, he would slip into the theater in secret, and keep his impressions to himself.

After seeing him in Alan Bennett's "The Old Country" he noted that "it was dazzling and heartstopping, and I had never been so proud of him or impressed by him in my whole life."

A working actor-author, Robert Morley drove playwrights crazy by rewriting their scripts and ran roughshod over directors. A man of great bulk, he was often compared to Laughton and was offered many of the same parts, but tragedy was not what he loved first. He turned down "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," perhaps because there were more grunts than words to the part, played a slew of plump kings, including Louis XVI to Norma Shearer's Marie Antoinette on screen, but managed to live with a minimum of Shakespeare. He had a flair for discovering and importing French farces — "Hippo Dancing" and "The Little Hut," adapted from André Roussin — to the London stage with resounding success.

As a boy growing up in the '20s he had seen Ewan Percy in Shaw's "The Doctor's Dilemma." "The magic of George Bernard Shaw transformed me from a fat, unlikable, bewildered young teenager into a potential leading man." Raised in an erratic fashion by a gambling father, the pudgy teenager auditioned for the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art with a monologue from "Don Juan," provoking a rude guffaw from Sir Gerald du Marnier, who repeated by admitting him.

But Morley fell short of the intensity required at RADA and did not seem to have the snuff of a leading man. His first successes were in bedroom farces, which he took on the road; the touring bug was in him to the end of his long life. He dashed from continent to continent with such relish, he was such a physical actor — "the last of the great boulevardiers" — that he appeared, even to his son at times, not to take himself seriously enough.

There were other critics: Rex Harrison told him cuttily how simple his life was, with "one wife, one family, one home and, if I may say so, one performance." Yet he was able in his vast repertoire — 50 plays, 100 movies — to hit the bass notes. He showed his full range in the creation of "Oscar Wilde" on

stage, and 24 years later, on screen, and as author and star of "Edward My Son," which he took to America, Australia and New Zealand.

If the flamboyant extrovert had frustrated desires, he did not go on record with them. A gambling man like his own father, he was addicted to the racetrack and managed money badly; he had little use for royal trappings and was one of the rare actors of his age to say no to knight-hood. His loyalty was to family — he had a privileged relationship with Gladys Cooper, his mother-in-law — his friends, and to his craft.

He died in 1992 at the age of 84, on Derby Day, which his son points out, was one of the few he ever missed, and perhaps the only regret to which he would have admitted.

International Herald Tribune



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

PLAYERS taking part in a major team event at a national championship go into action at 1 P.M. and often play until after 1 A.M., with a break of about two hours for dinner. Some of them have more to do when play ends. Those who are members of the Appeals Committee may have to spend two hours or more considering thorny issues that have arisen at the table somewhere in the tournament.

One might think that staying up in the small hours would damage a player's performance the next day, but one Appeals Committee chairman did well in the Summer Nationals in Washington. Alan LeBendig of Los Angeles reached the quarterfinal of the Spingold. On the diagramed deal from the Spingold, LeBendig held the South cards. West's three-spade

bid was pre-emptive in the partnership style, and his four-spade bid was venture The North player, Mike Tierney, might well have doubted this, but he persevered with five hearts and did even better.

A spade was led against five hearts doubled, and was won in the dummy. South saw two sure losers in the minor suits and had problems in hearts and clubs. Since the missing aces were sure to be on his right, he led a diamond from dummy. This put East to the Morcio's Fork test. If he played low, South would be able to win with the King, cross to the heart ace and throw the diamond on a spade winner.

In practice East grabbed the diamond ace, and South was able to maneuver two club discards, one on the diamond queen and one on a high spade. The heart queen was picked up with a finesse, and South scored 850. As cards lie, there were

other ways for the declarer to succeed, but the immediate diamond lead was certainly the right plan.

NORTH
AK4
A103
Q85
Q762

WEST
J1083
A—
J10874
Q983

EAST (D)
Q8755
Q854
A93
A3

SOUTH
2
KJ9872
QK3
K1054

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
East: 2♣ South: 2♥ West: 3♥ North: 3NT.
Pass 4♥ Pass 4♠ 5♥
Dbl Pass Pass Pass

West led the spade jack.

Escalation in Somalia

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France F.F.	1,850	1,070	580
Germany D.M.	700	385	218
Great Britain £	210	115	65
Greece Dr.	75,000	41,000	22,000
Ireland Ir£	290	125	68
Italy Lit.	800,000	475,000	260,000
Luxembourg L.F.	14,000	7,700	4,300
Netherlands Fl.	770	430	230
Norway Nkr.	3,500	1,900	1,050
Portugal Esc.	47,000	26,000	14,000
Spain Ptas.	48,000	26,000	14,000
Switzerland S.F.	85,000	47,500	26,000
Sweden (normal) S.Kr.	3,100	1,700	900
Sweden (hand deliv. MwSt)	S.Kr.	1,900	1,000
Switzerland S.F.	610	325	185
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	S 530	345	190
Gulf States, Asia, Central and South America	S 780	430	235
Rest of Africa	S 900	485	270

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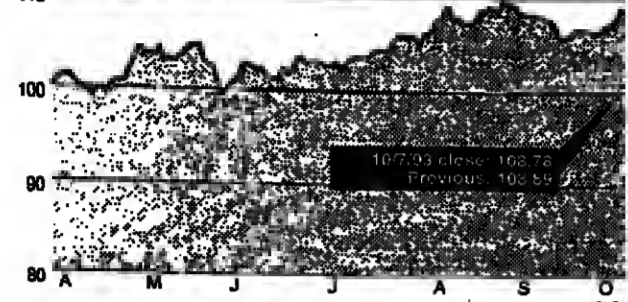
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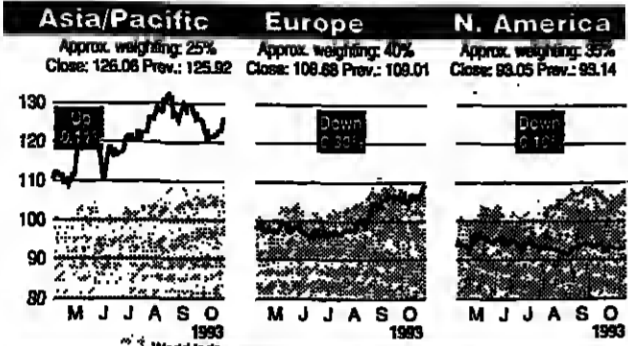
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THE TRIB INDEX: 108.78

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, and Zurich. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.



Industrial Sectors	This Week	Prev. Week	% Change
Energy	109.17	108.54	+0.54
Utilities	116.54	116.48	+0.05
Finance	118.53	118.37	+0.14
Services	118.77	119.39	-0.52
Capital Goods	104.26	104.55	-0.15
Raw Materials	105.25	105.21	+0.04
Consumer Goods	90.07	90.25	-0.20
Miscellaneous	115.29	114.98	+0.26

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

EC Firms Still Need Shielding, Aide Says

By Tom Bueckle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Community's competition commissioner made his clearest call yet to protect the EC market from foreign penetration, saying Thursday that Europe's airlines and telecommunications companies must be shielded until they are strong enough to face international competition.

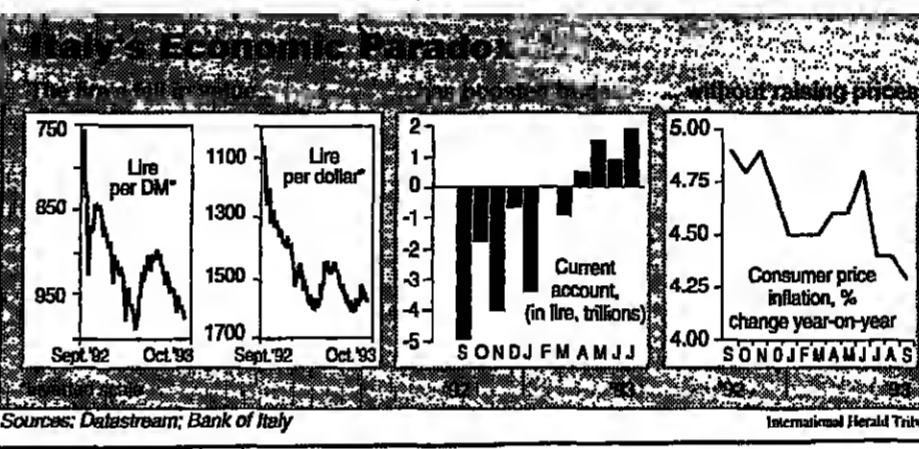
The official, Karel van Miert, said the Community was determined to press ahead with the liberalization of its largely state-controlled airline and telecommunications markets while ensuring the initial benefits of increased competition accrue to Europe's own. And he said the eventual opening up of those markets to foreign competitors would depend on the willingness of other countries to open their own markets.

Outside ERM, Sweet Life Italy Sees Exports Boom, Inflation Fall

By Laura Colby
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Italy's withdrawal from the European currency grid has done more good than harm for the country's economy, business executives and economists here are quick to point out these days. Despite official statements to the contrary, they say, Rome is in no hurry to rejoin.

Since Italy withdrew from the exchange rate mechanism in the autumn of 1992, the currency has fallen in value by about 30 percent against the Deutsche mark and by nearly 50 percent against the dollar.



Peugeot Extends Job-Cut Plans Following Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — PSA Peugeot Citroën SA, Europe's third-largest car maker, swung into a loss in the first half of 1993 and said it would have to increase planned job cuts and use more short-term labor in the remaining three months of the year.

Falling victim to a slump in European car sales, the company posted a net attributable loss in the first half of 1993 and said it would have to increase planned job cuts and use more short-term labor in the remaining three months of the year.

Thinking Ahead Paris Spreads GATT Falsehood

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — A dangerous idea is getting around — particularly in Europe. It is that the mid-December target date for the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of world trade talks is not cast in stone, that a little slippage would not matter too much.

That is the reason Peter Sutherland, the energetic new GATT director-general, is doing all he can to stress that Dec. 15 is absolutely the final deadline. If it is not met, he tells anyone who will listen, there is "no possibility whatsoever of another chance." He is not bluffing.

The EC actually sought an earlier date than the "American deadline."

Books and Bytes at Frankfurt Fair

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Why did Johannes Gutenberg invent movable type? Because he didn't have compact disks.

Otherwise, the man who revolutionized publishing in the 1450s and made the printed Bible affordable might have fed it into a computer that could not only retrieve the text, but play it back along with moving pictures and fax it to the Vatican for comments.

IRI Divests Food Concern

Reuters

ROME — The debt-laden IRI state holding concern, under pressure to speed privatizations, sold a food company Thursday and said its 67 percent stake in Credito Italiano SpA, one of two banks it controls, would be sold by 1994.

LIUTOLO per la Riconstruzione Industriale sold its 62 percent stake in the canned foods maker Cirio Bertolli di Riva SpA to the FISVI cooperative for 310 billion lire (\$195 million).

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Gross Rates		Oct. 7		Eurocurrency Deposits		Oct. 7	
Country	Rate	Country	Rate	Term	Rate	Country	Rate
American	1.25	Canada	1.25	1 month	3 1/2%	France	5 1/2%
British	1.25	Denmark	1.25	3 months	3 3/4%	Germany	5 1/2%
French	1.25	Italy	1.25	6 months	3 3/4%	Japan	5 1/2%
German	1.25	Netherlands	1.25	1 year	3 3/4%	Switzerland	5 1/2%
Japanese	1.25	Spain	1.25			UK	5 1/2%
Swedish	1.25	Sweden	1.25				

Key Money Rates

Country	Rate	Country	Rate
US 1-year Treasury bill	5.25%	UK 1-year Treasury bill	5.25%
US 3-month Treasury bill	5.25%	UK 3-month Treasury bill	5.25%
US 6-month Treasury bill	5.25%	UK 6-month Treasury bill	5.25%
US 1-year Treasury note	5.25%	UK 1-year Treasury note	5.25%
US 2-year Treasury note	5.25%	UK 2-year Treasury note	5.25%
US 3-year Treasury note	5.25%	UK 3-year Treasury note	5.25%
US 5-year Treasury note	5.25%	UK 5-year Treasury note	5.25%
US 10-year Treasury note	5.25%	UK 10-year Treasury note	5.25%

BLANCPAIN

Since 1735 there has never been a quartz Blancpain watch. And there never will be.

TÜRLER

JEWELRY & WATCHES

MARKET DIARY

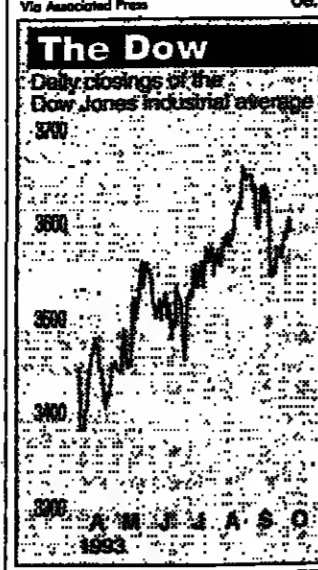
Weak Chip Stocks Pull Down Market

NEW YORK — Concerns about earnings in general and those of computer-chip makers in particular, pulled stock prices down Thursday. The Dow Jones industrial average lost 15.36 points, falling to 3,583.63.

N.Y. Stocks

The decline in semiconductors followed Advanced Micro Devices' release Tuesday of lower-than-expected earnings. The S&P Semiconductor Index, which includes AMD and industry bellwether Intel Corp., fell 3.05 on Thursday, and AMD suffered from a report Texas Instruments would compete with them for microproces-

sors, the chips at the heart of personal computers. Texas Instruments had heretofore specialized in semiconductor integrated circuits and subassemblies, electrical control devices, computer hardware and software, and metallurgical materials. Intel dropped 1/4 to 68 3/4, leading the over-the-counter actives, while AMD fell 1/4 on the New York Stock Exchange, to 20 1/4. Also on the Big Board, Texas Instruments was off 1 1/4 at 68 1/4. Coming past the Big Board actives, tumbled 6 1/4 to 27 1/4. After the market closed Wednesday, the company said it expected third-quarter results to fall short of expectations. Wal-Mart Stores was up slightly after reporting same-store sales in September 1992, most retail stocks, however, slipped even though stores reported generally strong September sales. Players blamed the slide on profit taking following the sector's recent gains. Among Dow components, Sears Roebuck lost 1/4 to 5 1/4 and Wal-Mart ended 1/4 to 25 1/4. Kmart fell 1/4 to 24 1/4, May Department Stores fell 1/4 to 43 1/4 and JC Penney lost 1/4 to 46 1/4. (Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, UPI)



Daily closing of the Dow Jones Industrial Average, 1990-1993

NYSE Most Actives

Table listing the most active stocks on the NYSE, including symbols, prices, and volume.

AMEX Most Actives

Table listing the most active stocks on the AMEX, including symbols, prices, and volume.

NYSE Diary

Table listing various NYSE market indicators and trends.

Amex Diary

Table listing various AMEX market indicators and trends.

NASDAQ Diary

Table listing various NASDAQ market indicators and trends.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Averages for various indices like Industrials, Chemicals, etc.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table showing Standard & Poor's Indexes for various sectors.

NYSE Indexes

Table showing NYSE Indexes for various market segments.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table showing NASDAQ Indexes for various market segments.

AMEX Stock Index

Table showing AMEX Stock Index for various market segments.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Bond Averages for various bond categories.

Market Sales

Table showing Market Sales for various sectors.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table showing N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading for various stocks.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table showing European Futures for various commodities.

Industrials

Table showing Industrial futures prices.

Food

Table showing Food futures prices.

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Table showing Metals futures prices.

Stock Indexes

Table showing Stock Indexes for various markets.

Spot Commodities

Table showing Spot Commodities prices.

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Table showing Dividends for various stocks.

Financial

Table showing Financial market indicators.

U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. Futures for various commodities.

Grains

Table showing Grains futures prices.

Metals

Table showing Metals futures prices.

Livestock

Table showing Livestock futures prices.

Financial

Table showing Financial market indicators.

Lorenzo Gets a Rehearing on Airline

WASHINGTON (AP) — Frank Lorenzo's bid to launch a new discount airline received a boost Thursday as the U.S. Department of Transportation ordered one of its administrative law judges to reconsider a recommendation that his ATX Inc. be barred from operating the carrier.

Retail Sales Picked Up in September

CHICAGO (Combined Dispatches) — Amid signs of reawakening consumer confidence, U.S. retailers had better-than-expected sales in September.

Corning Shares Fall on Restructuring

CORNING, New York (Bloomberg) — Corning Inc. share prices fell sharply on Friday after the company said it would take third-quarter after-tax charges of \$130 million for restructuring and other items.

Blockbuster in Deal for a Philips Unit

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands (AFP) — Philips NV announced Thursday that it had agreed in principle to sell the Super-Club video retail chain to Blockbuster Entertainment Corp. for \$150 million.

Columbia Healthcare Finds New Ally

DALLAS, Texas (AP) — Columbia Healthcare Corp., the nation's largest for-profit hospital chain, has forged an alliance to jointly provide hospital, outpatient surgery and other services with Medical Care America Inc., the companies said Thursday.

For the Record

Dow Jones & Co. said third-quarter net income jumped 50.9 percent, to \$29.7 million, from \$19.6 million in the same period last year, while revenues rose to \$468.7 million from \$438.1 million. American Express Corp. said it was involved in talks that might lead to the sale of its British financial services arm, Acuma, or an Acuma alliance with another company. Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd. said it would shift production of its Legacy passenger cars for sale in the United States to Lafayette, Indiana. Abbott Laboratories, citing growth in all of its businesses, reported third-quarter earnings of \$316 million, up 13.4 percent from \$278.8 million a year ago. Sales rose to \$2.06 billion from \$1.97 billion.

Dollar Rises Slightly Ahead of U.S. Jobs Data

NEW YORK — The dollar rose slightly Thursday in sluggish trading against most major foreign currencies as many investors remained on the sidelines ahead of Friday's release of the U.S. government's nonfarm payroll data, dealers said.

Foreign Exchange

day at 1.6238 Deutsche marks, up from 1.6230 DM on Wednesday. It fell, however, to 104.935 yen from 105.720 yen as Japanese banks began selling dollars to hedge bonds they will own during Brazil restructures debt early next year. Some analysts expect Japanese banks to sell up to \$1.5 billion. Much of the market expects that the U.S. September data will show an increase of around 150,000 jobs, with forecasts ranging from 130,000 to 200,000.

ward revision to the August data to prompt a strong dollar rally. The Labor Department reported last month that nonfarm payrolls had shrunk by 39,000 in August, as the unemployment rate declined to 6.7 percent. A lack of new moves by the Bundesbank council meeting on Thursday had been anticipated, dealers said, with most market players doubting lower rates until the end of the year. Against other currencies, the dollar rose to 1.4250 Swiss francs from 1.4250 francs Wednesday and to 5.6730 French francs from 5.6730 francs. The pound eased to \$1.5230 from \$1.5250. (Reuters, UPI, Bloomberg)

Amex Diary

Table listing various Amex market indicators and trends.

NASDAQ Diary

Table listing various NASDAQ market indicators and trends.

EC: Firms Still Need Protection, Competition Chief Says

Continued from Page 11 foreign competition, sources added. The comments also reflect a growing view in some parts of European industry that the single EC market favors foreign companies. Tom van Heesch, a managing director of Philips NV, told a committee of the European Parliament last week that Philips had spent 4 billion European currency units (\$4.69 billion) to restructure itself in the 1980s to take advantage of the removal of internal EC barriers, while outside competitors had incurred no comparable costs and were given the green light to sell their wares across the Community. The biggest American concern about Mr. van Heesch's remarks is in telecommunications, where the Community recently agreed to break down most national tele-

U.S. FUTURES

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Large table showing world stock markets for various countries including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Madrid, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Zurich, Toronto, and others.

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Stock Indexes

Table showing Stock Indexes for various markets.

Commodity Indexes

Table showing Commodity Indexes for various commodities.

Large advertisement on the right side of the page, featuring the name 'Brit Clark' and other text, partially obscured by a large 'A' graphic.

Aer Lingus Accused of Abusing J.K. Route

BRUSSELS — Ireland's national airline, Aer Lingus, risks a European Commission inquiry into allegations that it is abusing its market position on the busy route between Dublin and London at the expense of rival carriers.

The Commission is already reviewing an Irish government plan to give Aer Lingus 175 million pounds (\$253 million) in subsidies to help it compete with other airlines on the Dublin-London route.

Commission officials said Thursday that British Midland Airways, a second-biggest British airline, submitted a formal complaint against Aer Lingus of violating rules.

"There are complaints about an abuse of dominant position by Aer Lingus," said an official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Ryanair, another competitor on the Dublin-London route, was involved, the official added, but had made a formal complaint.

Union leaders at the debt-burdened airline say that they have obtained a copy of an internal EC document that recommends that Aer Lingus's share of the London route be restricted to its current level of 61 percent until 1996-97.

A commission spokesman declined to comment, other saying "there is no decision yet on anything."

The Commission is expected to start an official inquiry into the matter on Wednesday.

An inquiry into the complaint on fair competition, if opened, is likely to take longer to come to a verdict than the subsidy inquiry.

In addition to the subsidy, the plan, approved by the Irish parliament in July, would cut 1,280 jobs and ground two aircraft.

Britain Lectures Europe Clarke Tells of Slowly Dying 'Fortress'

By Erik Ipsen
LONDON — Kenneth Clarke insisted Thursday that Britain has much to teach its European partners. Speaking at the annual Conservative Party conference in Blackpool, the chancellor of the Exchequer exhorted his country's European partners to follow Britain's lead in cutting red tape, deregulating its economy and encouraging private investment.

He contrasted the British model with that of a "socialist Fortress Europe dying a slow death."

He also stressed his government's support for free trade and a quick conclusion to the current GATT world trade talks. "With 17 million people unemployed in Europe, the people of Europe are looking for a fresh route," he said, pledging to take Britain's "new agenda" to the Continent.

The chancellor complained that much of Europe was still exacerbating the problems of chronic high unemployment by imposing high social costs on employers. He said French minimum-wage legislation meant that it cost the equivalent of £11,000 (\$16,815) a year to employ a 16-year-old dropout, a policy he clearly took issue with. "No wonder French unemployment is so high," scoffed Mr. Clarke.

Earlier in the day, Britain's employment minister had sounded a similar battle cry. David Hunt attacked European Community directives that drove up the price of employment.

"We hear a lot about so-called workers' rights,"

he said, noting that one right should transcend all others. "Workers should have the right not to have their job torpedoed by stupid directives."

The British employment minister said he would take his reforming zeal to next week's meeting of the Community's Social Affairs Council in Luxembourg. There he pledged himself to veto moves to create compulsory worker councils.

British economists, meanwhile, argued that attempts to export British ideas were at best premature. "It may well be that the British model works better," said Andrew Britton, director of the National Institute for Economic and Social Research.

"But the chancellor's point might have been more effective if we had actually succeeded in cutting unemployment in this country more."

The proof of the Conservative Party's claim to have discovered a better system lies two or three years into the future, several economists said. At present, Britain has more than 2.8 million unemployed and a sluggish recovery that will make reductions in that number painfully slow.

Mr. Clarke, who is to present his first budget as chancellor to parliament next month, said his "first duty" was to rein in public spending. He noted that an expected government deficit this year of £50 billion meant that his government was borrowing one out of every six pounds it spent.

The chancellor reiterated pledges to hold public spending in check and hinted that his budget may have to include additional taxes.

BAe Agrees to Sell Construction Unit To a Dutch Firm

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — British Aerospace PLC said Thursday it had agreed to sell its Dutch construction and dredging company, Ballast Nedam BV, to a larger Dutch dredging concern, Royal Boskalis Westminster NV, for £175 million (\$267.5 million).

BAe said Ballast Nedam, based in Amsterdam, had been a successful business. It said the sale was part of the company's strategy of concentrating on its core aerospace, defense and automotive businesses.

British Aerospace said Ballast Nedam had sales of 2.45 billion guilders (\$1.34 billion) in 1992. In addition to its dredging operations, Ballast Nedam is involved in construction projects in the Netherlands and elsewhere, especially in the Middle East.

Royal Boskalis said it would raise about 300 million guilders for the transaction by issuing new shares. It said it expected the acquisition to improve its per-share earnings in the next few years.

Boskalis, which is based in Papendrecht, the Netherlands, announced last month that it was holding talks on cooperation with Ballast Nedam.

In a statement released on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, Boskalis said it intended to merge its activities fully with those of Ballast Nedam.

"The new company will make itself known as an international construction company, specializing in hydraulic engineering," Boskalis said. "This core activity will be further developed."

It said the new company's headquarters would be in Amsterdam, just south of the city. Its dredging activities will continue to be based in Papendrecht.

Merging the dredging units of the two companies is likely to result in the loss of jobs in the Netherlands. Boskalis said it would investigate how employment would be affected in the short term. The merger will not result in job losses at non-dredging units of Boskalis and Ballast Nedam, it said.

Investor's Europe

Exchange	Index	Thursday	Wednesday	Change
Frankfurt DAX		1,877.40	1,897.00	-19.60
Frankfurt PAZ		704.00	709.00	-5.00
Frankfurt MEX		1,485.00	1,477.00	+8.00
London FTSE 100		3,692.40	3,700.00	-7.60
London General Index		292.07	291.74	+0.33
Madrid IBS		3,113.00	3,205.00	-92.00
Paris CAC 40		2,147.61	2,184.40	-36.79
Stockholm Allsektors		1,818.25	1,812.85	+5.40
Vienna Stock Index		430.35	429.00	+1.35
Zurich SSM		888.00	884.00	+4.00

Very briefly:

- Western Germany's unemployment rate slipped to 7.4 percent in September from 7.5 percent in August while the rate in Eastern Germany fell to 15.2 percent from 15.4 percent. A total of 2.29 million people were registered as unemployed in the West and 1.16 million in the East.
- Germany's M-3 money supply rose by 7.2 percent in August from the average figure for the last quarter of the previous year. The money supply had expanded at a rate of 7.4 percent in July.
- Eurostat, the statistics office of the European Community, said 1993 figures for trade within the Community's single market would soon be released, following delays caused by abolition of internal borders.
- Sweden's central bank cut its discount rate by one point, to 5 percent, effective Friday. The rate is set automatically at the beginning of each quarter on the basis of average rates during the previous quarter.
- J. Bibby & Sons PLC, a diversified maker of paper and agricultural products, said it was splitting into two independent companies and would spin off 80 percent of one of them after the restructuring is complete.
- Pearson PLC, the diversified media company, said it would float the majority of its stake in Camco, its oil services and equipment division, by the end of the year. Pearson did not say how many shares would be sold nor at what price.
- Germany's cartel office said it has launched an investigation into an agreement between Ruhrgas AG and Thyssen AG over a contract in which the two gas companies agreed not to impinge on each other's sales territory.

Germany Gains as Bank Site

FRANKFURT — Germany's hopes of becoming the site of a future European central bank were boosted Thursday after officials of Ireland and Spain spoke positively of its candidacy.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government has launched a campaign for the bank, which would administer a future European currency, to be placed in Frankfurt. It argues that having the institution on German soil would be crucial to German public acceptance of European economic and monetary union.

European unity would require Germans to give up their Deutsche mark and would subsume the Bundesbank, Germany's powerful independent central bank, into a pan-European monetary authority.

On Wednesday, Ireland's minister of state for foreign affairs, Tom Kitt, was quoted as saying Dublin would support Frankfurt as the home of the proposed European Monetary Institute, the forerunner of an EC central bank. The institute is scheduled to be set up at the start of 1994.

In addition, in an interview published Thursday in the Financial Times, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain said he expected

Germany to be chosen as the site at an EC summit meeting Oct. 29.

Germany has complained that, despite its leading economic role in Europe, it is the home of no European institutions other than the European Patent Office in Munich.

London also hopes to host the European central bank, but German officials object that the British pound is not currently a member of the EC's exchange-rate mechanism.

Amsterdam is also in the running for the central bank, after losing out to London as the home of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

New Drugs Aid Roche Sales

ZURICH — Roche Holding AG on Thursday reported an 11.2 percent increase in sales in the first nine months of 1993 and forecast a "significant" rise in profit this year.

The Basel-based chemical and drug company said sales increased to 10.74 billion Swiss francs (\$7.54 billion) in the first nine months from 9.66 billion francs a year earlier.

The strongest performance came from Roche's pharmaceutical division, which increased sales by 15 percent to 5.84 billion francs. Roche said its newly introduced drugs Aurofix, Inbase and Neupogen showed particularly high growth rates.

It added that unless something extraordinary happened, particularly in currencies, during the rest of the year, it expected another "significant" increase in group profit. Last year Roche earned a group net profit of 1.92 billion francs on sales of 12.95 billion francs.

TALY: Exports Boom and Life Is Sweet Outside ERM

Continued from Page 11
(\$5.13 billion) with non-EC countries in the first seven months of the year, compared with a year-on-year deficit of 4.318 trillion lire. With EC nations, Italy had a surplus of 4.390 trillion lire in the first six months of the year, following a car-carrier deficit of 8.539 trillion lire, according to Istat, the state statistics agency.

Much of the surge was led by small and medium-sized companies in such traditional Italian areas of strength as machinery and textiles. "This is the most vital sector of our economy," says Mr. Bassetti. "More new companies than babies are born in Italy every year."

As some economists point out, though, the export boom has not by itself been sufficient to pull the economy out of recession; economic growth this year is expected to be zero. These economists warn against thinking that devaluation alone can solve the country's ills.

"It could give companies the illusion of being more competitive, especially in areas where far more serious efforts to boost competitiveness are needed," says Mario Monti, dean of Bocconi University in Milan, the country's leading business school. "To public finance, without the anchor of having our currency in the European Monetary System, there may be less stimulus to reduce the public debt rapidly."

But even Mr. Monti says the effects of the Italian withdrawal from the European Monetary System have been far less dire than were feared.

Italy has actually managed to reduce the cost of servicing its massive public debt, despite the devaluation. That is because little of the debt is held in foreign currencies: More than 95 percent of Italy's debt is held by Italian families and companies in the form of Treasury paper. The interest rates on these instruments, which had run as high as 15 percent of 20 percent in recent years, has tumbled to around 10 percent as the Bank of Italy followed other European nations in reducing interest rates.

The lower rates also helped curb the inflationary impact of the devaluation. Because Italian families were the main beneficiaries of high interest rates on the national debt,

earning high rates of return on their investments, their income has been curbed by the lower rates. Their reaction has been to cut back on consumption, which had reached stratospheric levels in the late 1980s.

Lower consumption, combined with a wage agreement in the summer of 1992 that suspended inflation-linked pay raises, have helped bring inflation down to around 4 percent, the lowest level in nearly 25 years — and despite higher costs for energy and imported raw materials.

The ones who have not seen much benefit from the devaluation have been Italy's large companies,

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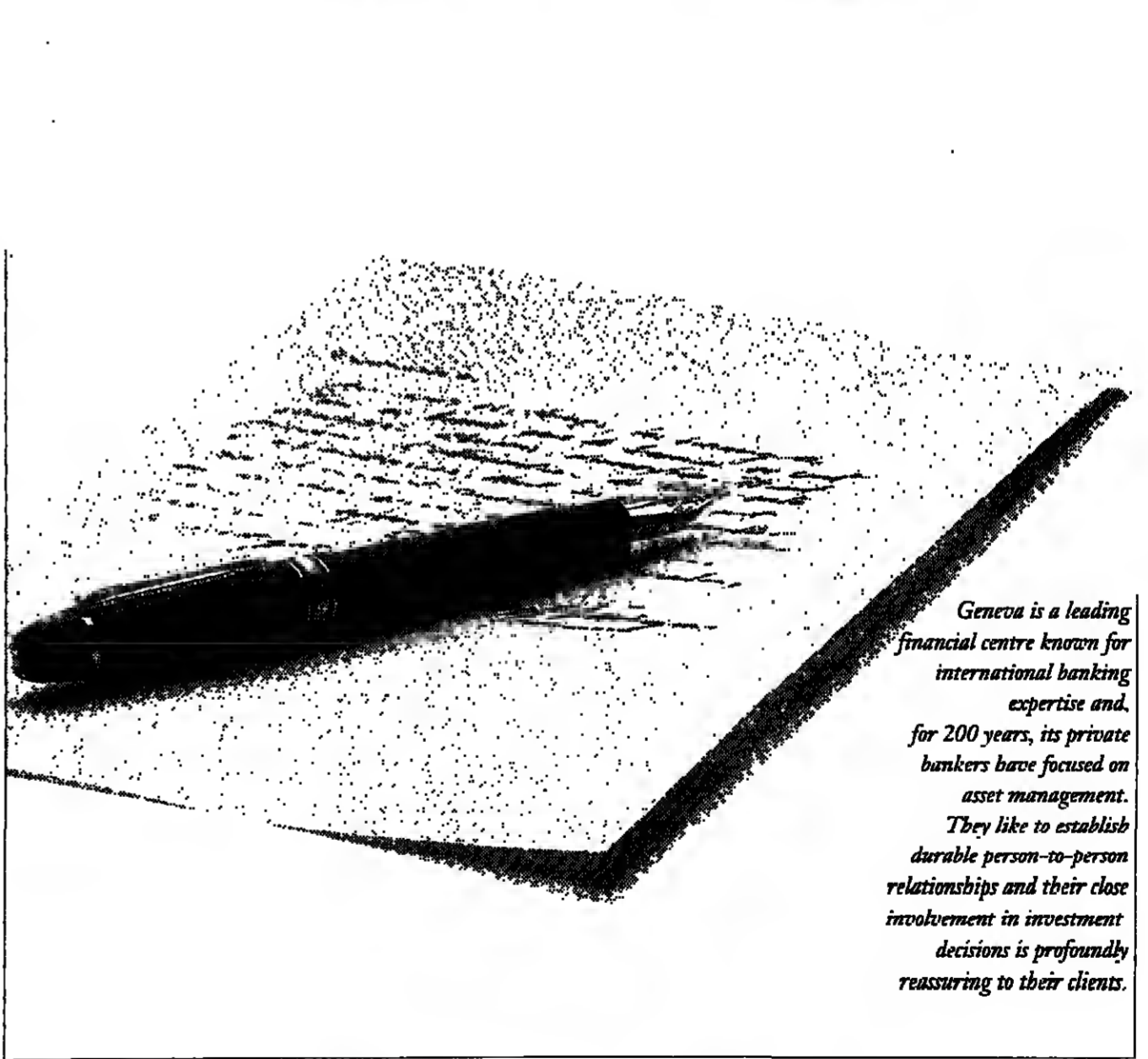
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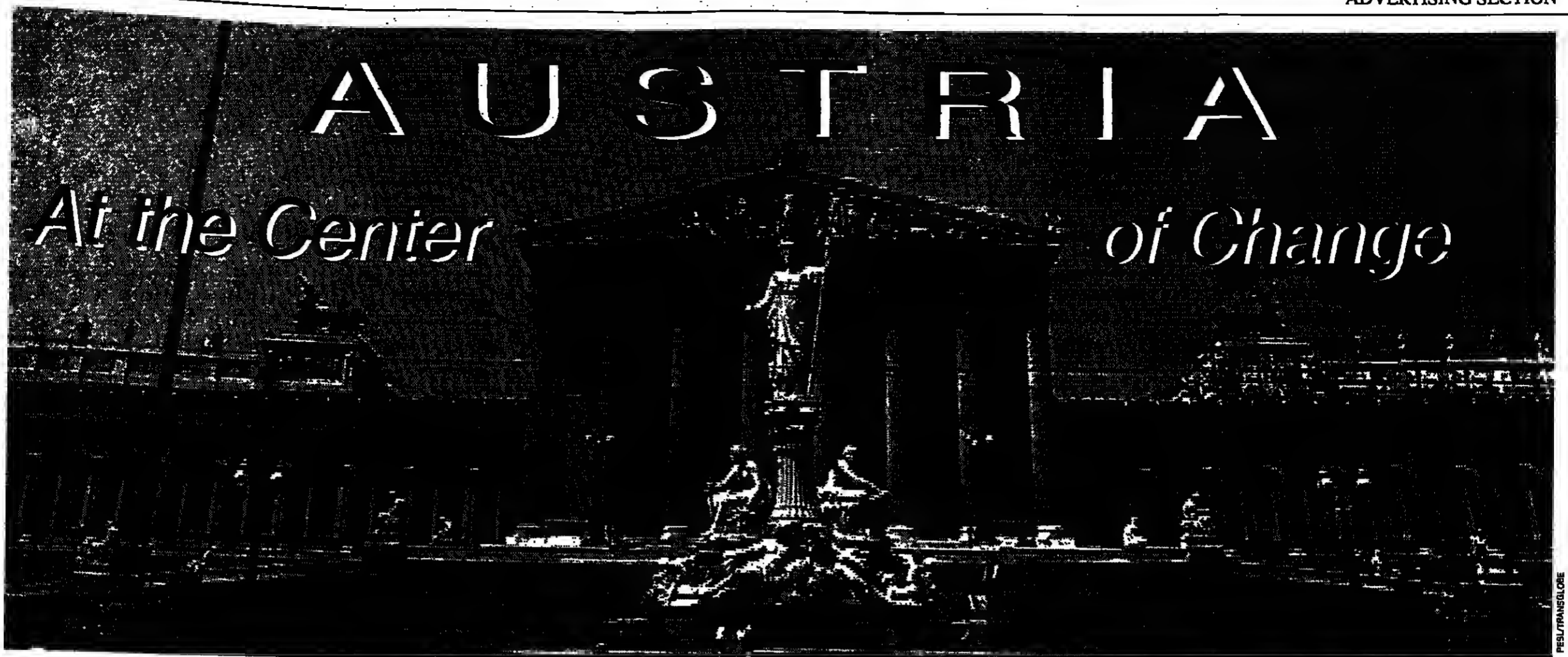
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AUSTRIA

At the Center of Change

POISED ON THE EXPANDING EDGE OF THE EUROPEAN MARKET

Austria has some cause for economic jubilation, but Austrians tend to be strangely pessimistic when evaluating their country's standing in the international community. What possible impact, they ask, can a small, landlocked country in the heart of Europe have on world affairs — poised between East and West, North and South, with plenty of musical power but no military might?

Even if they are reminded that Vienna has for the past 14 years been a major United Nations city and that important breakthroughs were made in the Hofburg Congress Center during the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, most Austrians will still shrug off any responsibility. The fiacre-cabs that laboriously ply their trade through the bustling downtown streets seem to suit their mentality more than the modern underground trains speeding along 40 kilometers of city track.

Then along comes a veteran American observer of the Central European scene, J.K. Galbraith, the 84-year-old economist. Addressing the Bruno Kreisky Forum for International Dialogue in March 1993, he said: "Austria's economic policy has been the most successful of all countries since the Second World War. It could be used as a pattern for the United States, especially the way in which market economy is related to the requirements raised by social problems."

... Instead, American enthusiasts for a pure market ideology took their doctrine from [conservative] Vienna masters — economists such as Hayek, Mises and Haberler — instruction which it was the great good fortune of Austria to have escaped.

In its mid-year Economic Outlook, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development offered more muted optimism: "Economic activity weakened in the second half of 1992 in response to a slump in exports. Inflation remained relatively high and unemployment crept up further... Austria's position as an outlier in the more general picture of European economic slowdown ended in late 1992. Falling orders created increasing problems of excess capacity in industry, compounded by heavy investment activity in recent years and an appreciation of the schilling... The progressive loss of export momentum in traditional markets was in part offset by the opening up of Eastern Europe, a good tourist season, better terms of trade and a slowing of import demand."

The OECD report concluded: "Near-term prospects for demand and output growth are heavily dependent on developments abroad. Facing sluggish export growth, notably to Germany, and with large margins of excess capacity, business investment is likely to fall in 1993 from

previous high levels before picking up somewhat in 1994."

The fundamental question underlying all the economic scenarios is whether and when Austria will become a member of the European Community. At present, the country is a member of the European Free Trade Association, and it assumed the chairmanship of EFTA's Council of Ministers in July for the second half of 1993. Moves are being made to create the European Economic Area by the end of the year as a sort of halfway house to EC membership. An application for full membership was lodged in 1989, but it does not look like it will be realized before 1995 at the earliest.

"We want to become, and must become, a full member

of the European Community," says Werner Teufelsbauer, director-general for economic policy at the Federal Economic Chamber. This, he adds, is part of a double challenge facing Austria, the other part being posed by the opening of Eastern Europe. The challenge is both economic and political, because if Austria does not succeed in gaining admission to the EC, the country will encounter massive discrimination in both fields.

The Federal Economic Chamber — a semi-governmental organization — predicts a new orientation of business in Central Europe. "We are witnessing a dramatic alteration," says Mr. Teufelsbauer. "It is as if we, in Austria,

Dignity and democracy:
Austria's Parliament
dominates the center
of Vienna.

Continued on page 21

THE CHANCELLOR'S VIEW OF EUROPE

On the eve of the Council of Europe conference in Vienna, the Austrian Federal Chancellor, Franz Vranitzky, spoke about major issues facing his country and the "new Europe."

How important for Austria is membership in the Council of Europe?

This membership is extremely important since the Council of Europe is one of the oldest established European institutions in which the Europeans took the first steps toward uniting their nations and bridging national differences. It amounted to the creation of an institution in which rele-

vant questions of joint European interest were handled.

Would you like to see more of the reform states in Central and Eastern Europe as members?

Yes, I would like to see this if for no other reason than that membership in the Council of Europe presupposes certain democratic, legal and constitutional conditions, especially those relating to the protection of minorities. And the more member states that are qualified in this respect, the better it is for Europe.

When J.K. Galbraith was in Vienna this year to address the Bruno Kreisky

Foundation, he pleaded for much more assistance to the reform states of Eastern and Central Europe. Can Austria afford this and, if so, where do you draw the line? At Poland, Romania, Albania?

Galbraith, to my mind, pleaded absolutely correctly for more financial and economic cooperation between Eastern and Western Europe. I think that my country and others have done a great deal on a bilateral plane as regards individual states. However, I also think we must go on and take further-reaching measures in order to offer structural

development opportunities and assistance. Broadly speaking, I am referring to

infrastructure investments of great magnitude, which necessitate a coordinated approach by large companies. This the European countries can only do in the form of an international association. With this in mind, I have launched an initiative

Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky meets the press after the weekly cabinet meeting.

Continued on page 20



Vienna, the international meeting place: the interior of the Hofburg Congress Center, recently the site of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. It was written by David Herzig, Darrel Joseph and Clifford Stevens, free-lance journalists based in Vienna.

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EUROPE 2000

A CONFLICT BETWEEN DIVERSITY AND UNITY

Whoever speaks of Europe today is usually referring to the European Community. The same can be said of the internal market, Maastricht or the projected political union. But what is Europe really? Basically, it is a collective term that is difficult to pin down due to the absence of any one defining characteristic. Any reference to Europe is a reference to disparate cultures, landscapes and traditions. Whoever wishes to speak of Europe must have a very good knowledge of each of these countries in order to know what is meant by the term. In fact, "Europe" comprises the 12 countries that constitute the EC, as well as the seven countries that have formed the European Free Trade Area, and those countries in the East that, until a few years ago, were contained behind the Iron Curtain.

Since the opening up of those Eastern European countries, the European Community, which is part of Europe, has entered a new phase. Not only the majority of EFTA countries, but also the new democracies in Eastern Europe are pressing strongly for integration with the EC. The efforts of the 12 EC countries to realize an internal market and to become politically effective as a single unit had, until then, been relatively smooth and predictable. However, as the situation stands now, the communal concept worked out for a dozen states has become so restricted that it fails to do justice to the new terms of reference.

FLEXIBLE CONCEPTS FOR A CHANGING COMMUNITY

The efforts of the Community to defuse the conflict between European diversity

and indispensable unity have therefore run into a few problems. The path to a mutual Europe 2000 has to follow a path of political and economic dialectics, more centralism, where necessary, but also more independence. This is the only way of doing justice to the European character.

This has been a consistent aim of the EC. The Maastricht Treaty, for example, reflected the mutual experience of more than 40 years of such efforts. Nevertheless, political union is still something of a vision. Flexibility and determination are needed to achieve this union. The key elements of Maastricht are relevant to present and future Europe insofar as they strive for unity and emphasize diversity, since this combination also represents strength. Unity does not mean equality in the sense of everybody being the same. There will never be a European Community whose, let us say, 20 states will someday merge into one. Europe's strength lies in its dualism, but also in its rejection of narrow-minded nationalism and counterproductive protectionism. This strength lies in outward and inward openness, but also in unity where it is necessary.

AUSTRIA — FREEDOM THROUGH SECURITY

In this context, therefore, integration means linking states into this new concept of Europe and into its gradual realization. For Austria, Europe is no strange continent. It is the place where Austria has its roots. Austria's present efforts are a logical consequence of its own and of Europe's development. For Austria, this means integration and reinforcement, participation and growth; above all, this

means more security and, with this, more freedom.

It was in 1989 that Austria began setting the parameters in this direction. Other EFTA states followed this direction, and as the Iron Curtain disappeared, Europe experienced a new lease on life. Austria is no longer in the position of wondering whether or not to participate in this integration process; instead, it must ask itself how it can best accelerate this process. The best guarantee for Austria's economic and political stability is without doubt as a part of this new European landscape.

DYNAMIC INTERACTION THROUGH INTEGRATION

Traditionally, Austria is a European country through and through. With its intimate knowledge of East and West, Austria can offer reinforcement and extend its role as mediator and facilitator. It is not only the geographic but also the psychological proximity to its Eastern neighbors that is increasingly attracting the attention of other countries, including those outside Europe. Its economic and political potential has considerably increased due to the opening up of the East and will be further highlighted with Austria's membership in the EC, making an integrated Austria very attractive. Austria will not only receive a boost but will also pass it on to others; it can take advantage of synergy as well as being itself a source of synergy. It will also continue to be an important and indispensable East-West mediator. Integration does not mean giving up one's identity. It is an interplay of forces that represents an enrichment for Europe and for Austria.

ADVERTISING SECTION

REGIONAL WINES WORTH A DETOUR

The best Austrian wines — and there are hundreds of them — are regarded by connoisseurs as a European specialty. There is only one drawback: although their numbers are large, their quantity is small. To be really enjoyed, they must be tasted on the spot.

The "freshness" of Austrian wines is a feature that endears them to the locals but means that, in general, they do not keep well. A mature Austrian wine will seldom be more than two or three years old. There are exceptions, of course, but it is rare to find older wines that are not already past their best.

"On the spot" drinking is necessary for other reasons. There is a culture of vinous understanding in the areas where the wines are made that does not seem to travel well, even within the boundaries of Austria. Serious imbibers should head for the eastern part of the country, where the vineyards are ranged in a semicircle along the borders with Moravia, Slovakia, Hungary and Slovenia. The provinces involved are Lower Austria ("Lower" relates to its position on the Danube), Vienna (at the hub of the semicircle), Burgenland and Styria.

The best season for sipping is probably autumn, and professionally conducted wine tours are available. *Vino Veritas Austria* is one of the names to look out for. Their tours are guided by connoisseurs dedicated to imparting the best knowledge available on the subject, with tastings all along the way.

As an alternative suggestion, if there is limited time on hand, the wine wisdom seeker could not do

better than to stop over in the town of Krems on the Danube. Here a former Capuchin monastery, *Kloster Und*, has been completely rededicated to the miracles of the vinous spirit. No less than 110 of the choicest Austrian wines are on permanent display in well-appointed cellars covering 1,000 square meters. Good dining facilities in the former refectory round off the pleasure.

Krems is at the center of the riverside Wachau slopes, where the best vineyards (mainly for white wines) are on rocky terraces dating back to Roman times. The countryside is steeped in historical tradition: The first use of the present name Austria was recorded there in A.D. 996; parts of the Nibelung saga are associated with this stretch of the Danube; and King Richard the Lionhearted was once held hostage in the fortress at Dürnstein, the remains of which can still be seen.

Moving down the Danube, past the internationally renowned Wine Institute at Klosterneuburg, a more conventional wine-tasting scene awaits the visitor in Vienna, the capital, with its own tradition of the *Heuriger*, or wine tavern. Some sophistication has set in recently, often to the distaste of the locals: there is excellent public transport available to the former wine villages on the outskirts of the city — Grinzing, Sievering and Mauer, to mention only a few — making drinking in Vienna thoroughly convenient (especially for those who do not wish to drive after imbibing).

Farther down the arc, Burgenland finds favor with those who prefer sweeter vintages, including some dessert wines sold at princely prices. There are, however, also some fine reds to be had at reasonable prices (about 50 to 100 schillings, or \$4.38 to \$8.76 per bottle). Eisenstadt, the



Once a Capuchin monastery, *Kloster Und* in the town of Krems is now dedicated to viticulture, with 110 of the choicest Austrian wines on permanent display.

provincial capital, mounts an annual Festival of a Thousand Wines in September. Those with a more modest thirst might prefer to visit the ancient town of Rust, near Lake Neusiedl.

Austria's southernmost wine-growing district, in Styria, has such a small output that it is hardly "exported" even to the rest of the country. The selection is wide, however, and includes a unique variety called *Schilcher*, which looks like rosé but is not and that will guarantee one of the most exquisite experiences of a fact-finding *Vino Veritas* mission. D.H.



In Vienna City Park, the Johann Strauss statue, newly coated in gold.

A YEAR OF FESTIVALS

A guide to Austria's cultural highlights in 1994, with the main events in bold type and additional suggestions in parentheses.

Jan. 21-Jan. 30: Mozart Week in Salzburg

Orchestra concerts performed by the Vienna Philharmonic, the Mozarteum Orchestra Salzburg and the Camerata Academica. Also "Mozart Festspiele," chamber, choir and solo concerts. (The city also holds an Easter Festival, March 26-April 4, and Concerts at Wistn, May 21-23.)

Feb. 18: Opera Ball

Vienna's renowned annual ball attracts prominent international guests from politics and culture. It is held at the State Opera House.

May 6-July 12: Vienna Festival

A wide spectrum of musical and cultural performances, opera, dance, classical and avant-garde the-

ater, classical and modern music.

Highlights include the opera "Iphigenie en Tauride" by Gluck and Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro," as well as works by Haydn, Schubert, Beethoven, Brahms, Bruckner, Stravinsky and Britten, featuring the Vienna and Berlin Philharmonic Orchestras.

May 14-Oct. 18: Burgenland's Haydn Festival in Eisenstadt

Joseph Haydn (1731-1791), was conductor for the Esterházy family in Eisenstadt, Burgenland's provincial capital. Haydn concerts will be performed in the Esterházy Castle and in churches with internationally renowned musicians.

Field in Mittern in Carinthia

the festival featuring organ and chamber music concerts. International artists include Vienna's Kächli Quartet, London's Baroque Ensemble, Hans Haselböck, Israel's David Tiro and Munich's Baroque Soloists.

June 21-July 27: Classical Music Festival

Ambras Palace, belonging to Archduke Ferdinand II of Tyrol, presents classical music and baroque opera.

June 21-June 25: ARS Elektronica

The theme of this year's electronic sound and light show in Linz, Upper Austria is technology in art. Special exhibitions, concerts and the Ars Electronica Gala Dinner (Linz's Bruckner House celebrates its 20th anniversary with a series of productions from March 8 to June 4. Beethoven's operetta weeks are from July 10 to Sept 3). June 25-July 17: Styriarte

Renaissance, baroque, Romantic and modern music at

various concert halls, palaces and cathedrals in and around Graz. Directed by Nikolaus Harnoncourt, a descendant of Archduke Johann.

June 26-Sept. 10: Operetta Summer

Held in Baden in Lower Austria, the festival includes "A Night in Venice" by Johann Strauss, "Season in Salzburg" by Fred Raymond and "Victoria and Her Hussar" by Fred Abratisan.

June 26-Sept. 10: Operetta Summer

Baden also features "Beethoven Days" from Sept. 17 to Oct. 10).

June 30-Aug. 31: Carinthian Summer

The 25th summer festival in Ossiach and Villach focuses on Beethoven and Brahms, played by the Vienna Philharmonic, Bamberg, the Hungarian National Philharmonic, Rudolf Buchbinder, and Jasminka Szejtli and Stephan Vladar.

July-Aug.: Vienna's Musical Summer

Organ recitals, orchestral concerts and operettas in palaces and churches across the city and at City Hall.

"Mozart in Schönbrunn Palace" in July and August features "The Marriage of Figaro" and "Don Giovanni."

July 28-Aug. 23: Eregenz Festival in Vöcklabruck

Twenty-five performances of Verdi's opera "Nabucco" on Europe's largest lakeside stage, five opera evenings with "Francesca da Rimini" by Riccardo Zandonna, orchestral concerts by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra and the Moscow Radio Symphony Orchestra.

July 24-Aug. 31: Salzburg Festival

Founded in 1920 by three of the nation's creative giants, Hugo von Hofmannsthal, Max Reinhardt and Richard Strauss, Austria's most prestigious festival features per-

formances of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," "La Clemenza di Tito" and "Ombra Felice," Mussorgski's "Boris Godunov" and Stravinsky's "The Rake's Progress."

Oct. 10-Oct. 30: Styrian Autumn

Under the title "Da Da Da - Experience and Innocence," the province's international avant-garde festival.

Exhibitions: Vienna: "Le Corbusier," Feb. 4-May 1.

"Art and Dictatorship," March 28-Aug. 28. "The Tyranny of Beauty - Architecture in the Stalin Era," April 7-July 17. Lower Austrian provincial exhibition: "The Fürstenberg Family - 300 years of dynastic rule and culture in Central Europe," May 12-Oct. 30, in Weitra Palace.

Upper Austria's April 29 - Oct. 26 show on "The Danube." "The Salt of the Earth" in Hallein/Salzburg, April 30-Oct. 30.

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- Goods supply and disposal.
- Cogeneration plant at trade fair site.
- Refuse-fired cogeneration plant (Nordweststadt).
- Frankfurt-West cogeneration plant (Gudersviertel).
- Biological waste water treatment plant (Niederrad).
- Biological waste water treatment with sewage sludge incineration (Sindlingen).
- River Main water treatment project.
- Water supply and sewage disposal systems.
- Heating systems for domestic households.
- Tunnel construction.
- Reprocessing of residues.
- Site remediation - cleanup of contaminated soils and groundwater.



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مكتبة الامم

010

BANKS BECOME 'INVESTMENT-FRIENDLY'

The 1993 mid-year reports from Austrian banks aimed to defuse anxiety and give assurance about an imminent upswing in the business cycle, but there is no denying that the economic downturn has left its mark on all branches of the Austrian economy, including the banks.

The Austrian National Bank, the central issuing bank, has been a pillar of strength. It continues to pursue its hard-currency policy aimed at long-term stabilization of the exchange rate of the Austrian schilling. Notwithstanding a wave of speculation against the schilling in the wake of turbulence within the European Monetary System, the schilling's fixed 7:1 parity with the

Japanese yen, the Netherlands, the United States and France. One of the results of this, as recorded by the GiroCredit Bank of Vienna, has been strong inflows of capital from abroad during the EMS crisis at the end of 1992, which enabled the Austrian money market to continue to enjoy a high degree of liquidity during the first half of 1993.

GiroCredit, with total assets of 329 billion schillings (\$29 billion), acts as a clearing center for some 80 savings banks throughout Austria. It has recently been engaged in important financing projects in Central Europe, including the organization of funding for the purchase of the Budapest Hotel Duna Inter-Continental by the Marriott Corporation. Hans Haumer, chairman of GiroCredit, praises the bank's skill in "financial engineering," which enabled this deal to be pulled off in the face of keen international competition.

There is consensus in Austria that the country is overbanked and overstaffed. This applies in particular to Bank Austria, for reasons beyond its control. This institution was formed in 1991 by the merger of the former Zentralbank and the Osterreichische Landesbank, thus creating the largest single banking body in the country, with total assets of 563 billion schillings.

Deutsche mark remained unaltered. Interest rates have also been cut consistently in line with those in Germany, so that the Austrian National Bank governor, Maria Schaumayer, was able in September to commend the "investment-friendly interest level" prevailing in Austria, the lowest since 1989.

Bank Austria provides a striking example of how financial institutions here have been forced to retrench as a result of the recession, the squeeze on margins and a weak stock market. The aim is to reduce staffing by 1995 by 1,500 employees, or approximately one-sixth, and to close 48 of the 384 branches in Austria (many

of them within stone-throwing distance of each other). The problem remains of what to do about two massive head offices functioning with partly incompatible electronic data-processing systems. Optical fiber links have been installed between the two headquarters, but software cannot be easily adjusted, it seems.

On an international plane, Bank Austria's strategy is to concentrate on three main financial centers: London, New York and Hong Kong. Gerhard Randa, deputy chairman, says the emphasis will remain on traditional strengths, such as retail banking, corporate banking (especially export and pro-

Moscow branch helps investors

ject finance), investment banking and treasury operations. Bank Austria has been operating in Moscow since the beginning of 1993, facilitating close cooperation with Austrian exporters. There are promising indications of the potential of the Moscow branch to attract business from Western countries.

A second major strategic move of Bank Austria concerns the consolidation of the Austrian savings-bank sector. Bank Austria is pushing for reorganization of the shareholder structure of GiroCredit. The main shareholders - Bank Austria and Die Erste (First Austrian) - together hold more than 50 percent of the shares of GiroCredit, and a solution is thought to be near at hand.

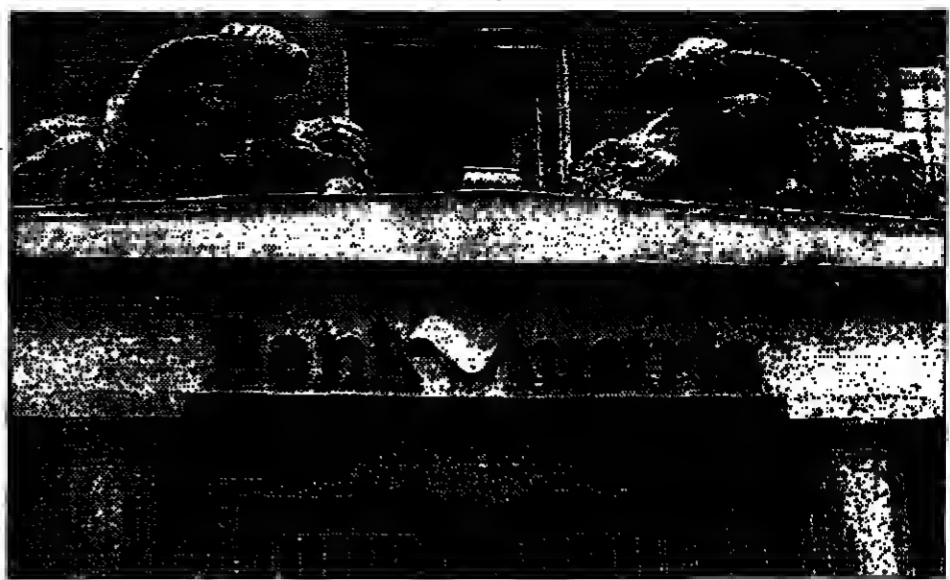
The previous leader on the Austrian banking scene, Creditanstalt (with current assets of 552 billion schillings), also felt the pinch during the 1992 economic difficulties and their aftermath. As Creditanstalt's chairman, Guido

Schmidt-Chiari, explains, his policy is to apply perseverance and flexibility to uphold his institution's claim to be a leading independent commercial bank in Central Europe.

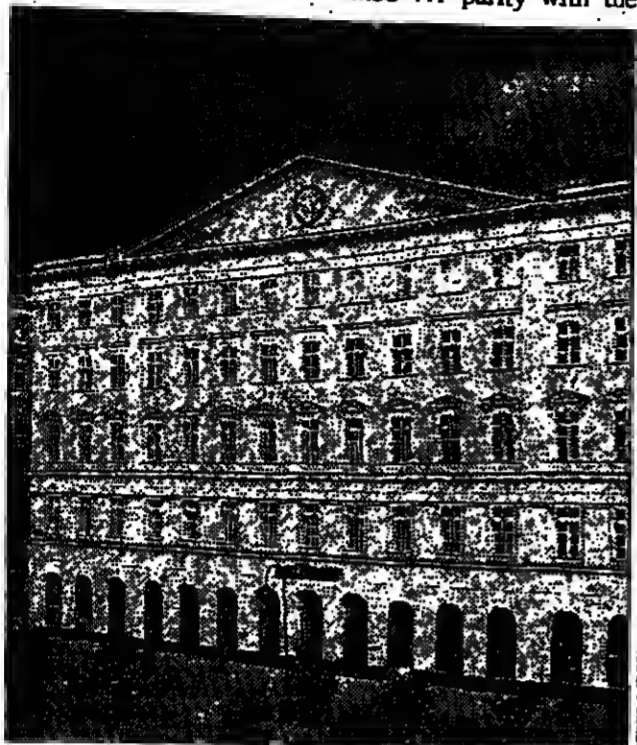
Since the end of the Cold War, the bank has adopted a two-pronged campaign in the reform states of Eastern Europe, building up both its commercial banking activities and its investment banking arm. Experience shows that U.S. and British customers are pleased to be able to call on Creditanstalt know-how in their dealings with Hungary, Poland, Slovenia and the Czech Republic (in each of whose capitals Creditanstalt has a branch). "Markets in the West are largely saturated, whereas many in Central and Eastern Europe are wide open," says Mr. Schmidt-Chiari.

Foreign activities are seen as one way of offsetting difficult market conditions at home, where serious concern is felt about the large, and growing, number of insolvencies. A cost-cutting program has been introduced that included a 3 percent reduction in personnel during the first half of this year. The result has been that operating profit is "very satisfactory." Creditanstalt has captured 11 percent of domestic over-the-counter business with only 4 percent of nationwide branch offices of all banks.

As far as the once considerable industrial shareholdings are concerned, Creditanstalt has quietly



The Vienna entrance to Bank Austria, the largest banking organization in the country.



Newly renovated Vienna head office of First Austrian Bank, which has a revolutionary electronic storage and retrieval system.

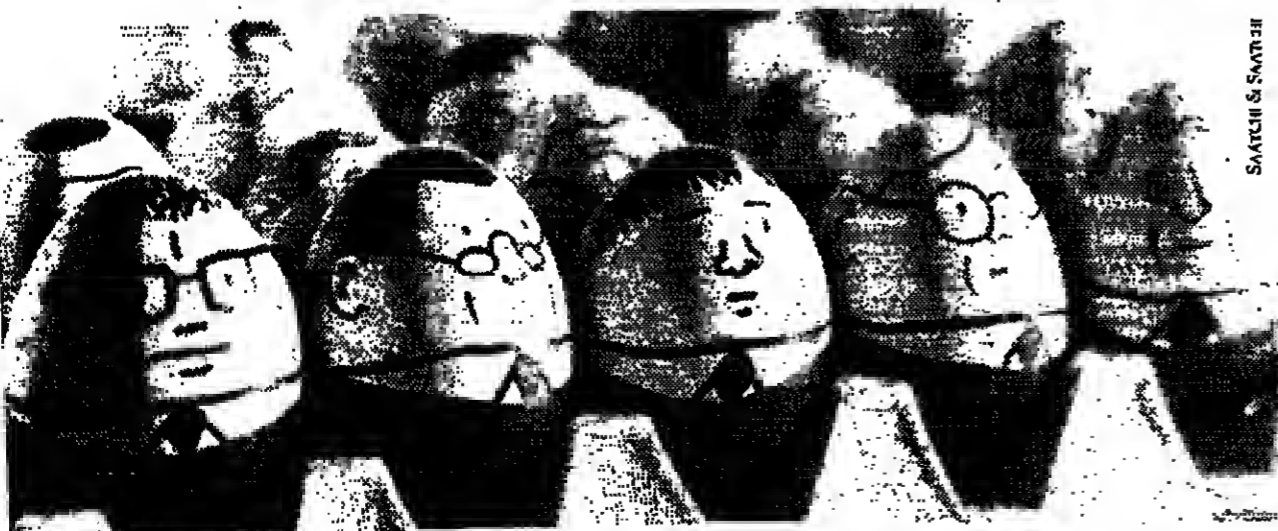
AUSTRIA: FACTS AND FIGURES

Population (1991 census): 7,822,600 (+1.04 percent compared with 1981).
 Vienna: 1,533,000 (+2.46 percent compared with 1981).
 Number per 1,000 population in 1992 of:
 Private cars: 416. Telephones: 440
 Unemployment rate (mean figure for 1992): 5.9 percent.
 Time lost by strikes (per employee/year): Under 90 seconds.
 Consumer price index/inflation rate (OECD):

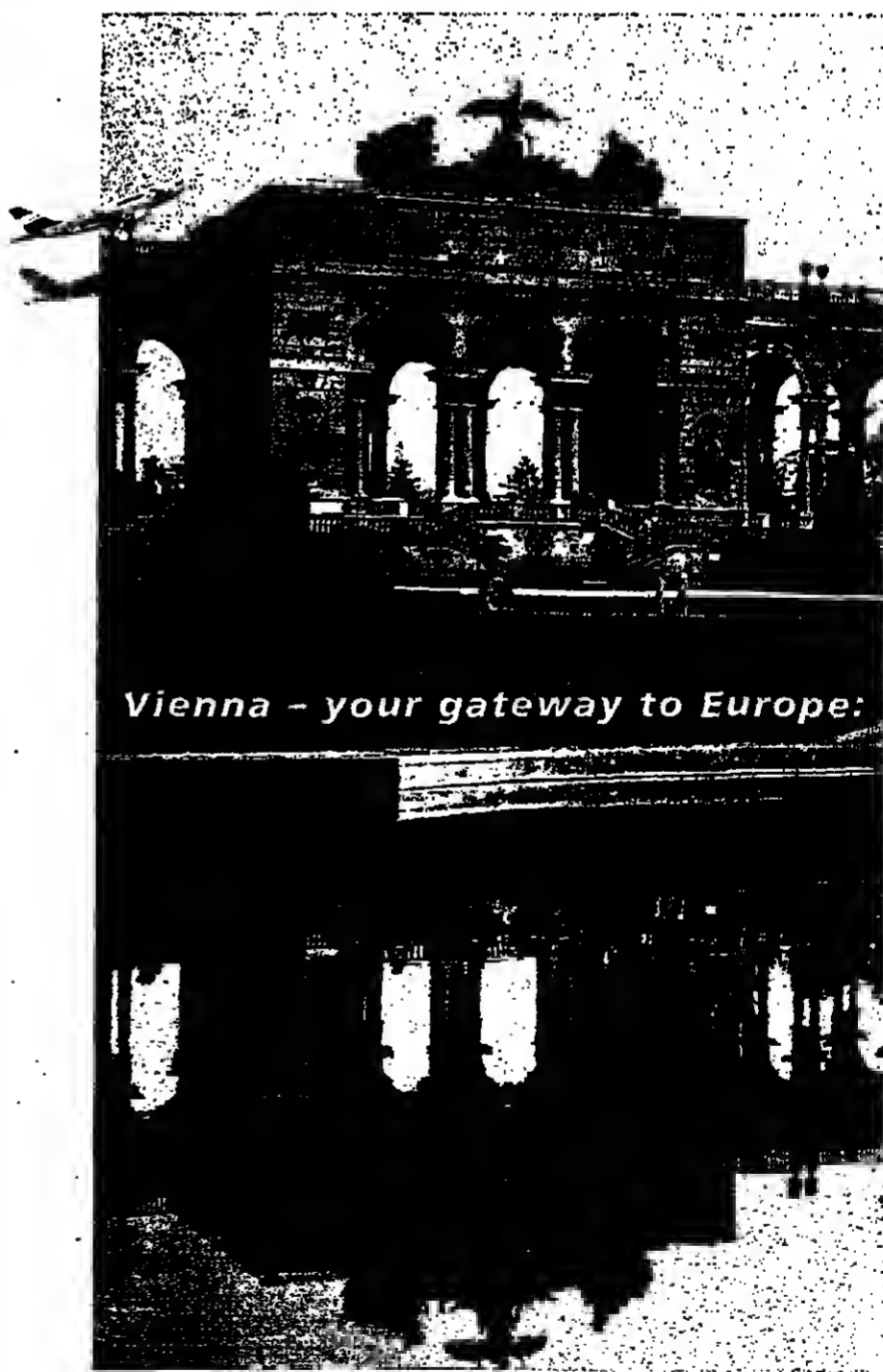
Average annual rate 1980-89: +3.5 percent
 12 months to July 1993: +3.4 percent.
 Gross Domestic Product:
 1992 (absolute): 1,515.5 billion schillings.
 1993 (forecast): 1,516.1 billion schillings.
 Imports 1992:
 +0.33 percent compared with 1991.
 Exports 1992:
 +1.79 percent compared with 1991.
 Exchange rate:
 US\$1 = approx. 11.35 schillings.

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ADVERTISING SECTION

AIRPORT GIRDS UP FOR MORE TRAFFIC IN NEW EUROPE

The opening up of Eastern Europe has had a major impact on airline traffic in the whole of Central Europe. Vienna International Airport was prepared from the outset to cope with the demands arising from its position at the heart of the new Europe.

Since 1989, passenger-handling capacity has more than doubled at Vienna International Airport. Last year saw completion of a spacious new check-in terminal with 50 check-in counters and ancillary facilities, and work has since started on the renovation and conversion of the old departure terminal.

The need for this expansion is demonstrated by the latest statistics and forecasts. In 1973, around 2 million passengers used Vienna airport (or

Schwechat, as it was then known, named after the town in Lower Austria where it is situated). By 1989, the 3 million annual mark had been topped, and in 1989, the total was 5 million. Last year's figure of 6.8 million is expected to

Private investors offered shares

nearly double by the year 2000, to reach 20 million in 2010.

This favored position in the civil aviation sector necessitates a total investment cost of 8 billion Austrian schillings (\$701 million) between 1990 and 1996. Since this sum would be impossible to finance through cash-flow alone, private investors were last year asked to inject equity

into the company. In June 1992, 5.4 million shares were issued; within a few hours, they were far oversubscribed. As the directors of the new public limited company, Gerhard Kastelic and Franz Kotrba of Flughafen Wien AG, said in their 1992 annual report:

"The move to go public [was made] at a time when the overall circumstances were quite mixed: Stock market trading in general, and more specifically the Vienna stock exchange, fell substantially short of expectations. We were nonetheless able to prove that a healthy, solid company can perform extremely well even in a poor market climate."

Responsibility is accepted by the Vienna Airport company for the planning, construction, maintenance and operation of all Vienna airport facilities. Most of the revenue (75 percent) is generated by airline customer services, with the rest being derived from non-aviation passenger facilities. The present total surface area occupied by the airport company is over 10 square kilometers, but

Private investors offered shares

sufficient adjoining land has been bought to accommodate all foreseeable expansions, such as hangars.

Of the two existing runways (estimated to be sufficient until 2010) one was given a general overhaul earlier this year. Apron space allows for 58 aircraft parking positions, of which eight allow direct access to the terminal from the aircraft.

Emphasis in planning has been laid throughout on passenger-friendly service. No great distances ever to be traversed, and Vienna Airport guarantees that passengers and their luggage

will be checked in smoothly up until 30 minutes before departure. Among pilots, Vienna enjoys a good reputation as a "fast" airport, always doing its best to reduce the ground time of aircraft to a minimum. The average runway access time is a mere three minutes.

All these features are being used to best advantage in the airport's current marketing strategy, which aims to attract more airline business to and from Eastern Europe and the Far East. Situated at the center of a 14 million person catchment area, this airport is becoming increasingly attractive for Asian airlines connecting with Europe, especially since redistribution to other destinations is smooth and safe.

Vienna's "Airport of the New Europe" - as it likes to sell itself - may soon be linked with the airport at Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia, which is less than 40 kilometers away. Plans have been put forward by Flughafen Wien AG for an



airport system" in which the Bratislava branch of the operation, whose passenger services have declined over the past few years, would concentrate mainly on charter-cargo services, thus taking some of the pressure off Vienna.

Bratislava would stand to benefit from an injection of 200 million schillings in capital, plus sorely needed modern technological know-how, while also gaining direct access to a Western market. A major problem is that only a single international road crossing-point connects Austria and Slovakia. This is hopelessly inadequate for the vastly increased amount of car and truck traffic, and regular delays of over an hour for communication between the airports have to be faced.

Vienna International Airport (top), with the new East Pier in the foreground. Above, the interior of the airport, which uses the latest technology for handling passenger traffic.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Alcatel Austria, part of the international Alcatel Alsthom communications group, provides an illustration of the advantages of plowing back earnings into R&D. The planning and construction of interlocking railway signaling systems has been a major Alcatel Austria success story in the 1990s. The buzzword at Alcatel now is IVR (Interactive Voice Response) whereby a business, hotel or official department, thanks to ingenious software, can turn a simple telephone into a complete round-the-clock customer/company interface.

In Styria, Austria Mikro Systems International has developed a silicon chip that, although smaller than a fingernail, contains the entire electronics required by an advanced telephone (except for some functions in the receiver). The chip, the first of its kind in the world, is also remarkable for its minute power consumption and low price.

Biopac Biologische Verpackungs-systeme of Leobendorf, Lower Austria has developed a biological packaging

material made of a natural raw material of which there is a worldwide surplus: industrial starch. Since it constitutes biogenic refuse, the packaging can be composted.

The Austrian branch of Solvay, located in Salzburg, is spearheading a project with 10 neighboring communities for recovering PVC waste, using liquid cyclones to sort plastics by their specific weight. The PVC can be reused for products of progressively lower sophistication. The plastic screw-tops of mineral-water bottles, for example, are collected and turned into cable-covering plates protecting underground telephone cables.

Austria's oldest coffee merchant and grocery store group, Julius Meinl, which had branches all over the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, is moving back into Eastern Europe, starting with Hungary. It will operate under the name of Csemege, a now privatized company that has a network of more than 120 stores, mostly 50 of which are in Budapest. Expansion into the Czech Republic and Slovakia is planned.

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THE CHANCELLOR'S VIEW OF EUROPE

Continued from page 17

among the four countries that count, more or less, as front-line states with the reform states - Finland, Germany, Austria and Italy. And during the late autumn and winter of this year, we will try to set up the right structural framework.

I do not want to make any discrimination between the individual countries, but the division arises automatically, because several countries are more advanced with their infrastructural projects and relevant ad-ministrations than others.

Realization of the European Economic Area is taking much longer than was originally foreseen. Are you still in favor of Austria participating, even though Switzerland has opted out?

As far as the time factor is concerned, there is a realistic chance that all the ratification procedures for the EEA will be completed by the end of the year. And it will come into force at the beginning of 1994. It is an

interim stage, but important because it enables a high degree of participation in European integration. The fact that Switzerland is not going along with the idea

'All of us in Central Europe have an obligation to ensure that nationalist and ethnic discrepancies are not allowed to escalate.'

does not weaken it, and we and the other EFTA countries think we should nevertheless realize the EEA.

What is your ideal time scale for Austria's accession to the European Community?

The European Community itself has fixed Jan. 1, 1995 as a possible and desirable date on which Austria and the other EFTA

countries that are seeking membership should be admitted. I have always said that we take cognizance of this date as a stimulant to bring more tempo into our negotiations. And I'll stick with that. If for any reason whatsoever this date proves impossible, then we will accept another date without any difficulty.

At a bank symposium recently, you went on record as regretting that Austria was well known abroad for the music of Haydn, Mozart and Strauss but too little for its technological achievements. What is being done to correct this imbalance?

Both state institutions and private entrepreneurs have moved to create a better profile as regards research and development. We intend to give our universities more autonomy and greater opportunities to engage in applied research. Furthermore, we have taken a number of tax measures, coming into effect on Jan. 1, 1994, to consider-

ably improve Austria's economic standing. So I think that everything connected with know-how and high-tech will improve considerably in the near future. What I hope is that it will turn out to be a melodious Gesamtsinfonie harmonizing R&D with Haydn and Schubert and Mozart.

In conclusion, would you summarize Austria's feelings toward its neighboring countries in what we used to call "Eastern Europe" and now refer to more appropriately as "Central Europe" - particularly with respect to human rights?

Obviously the best links are with our immediate neighbors - because of the geographical proximity but also because of historical and cultural relationships, as well as often a direct family relationship. This applies, for instance, to Slovenia, Slovakia, Hungary, the Czech Republic and, to a certain extent, Poland. And it also applies to Ukraine, Belarus and a few Central Asian republics.

As regards human rights, in international relations we have no problems with any of those states I have just mentioned.

All of us in Central Europe have an obligation, however, to ensure that nationalist and ethnic discrepancies, which are always observable in this multinational throng we call Europe, are not allowed to escalate.

My answer is that we need binding international legal frameworks that make it possible for the international community to intervene in certain circumstances.

And, still more important, we must do everything through economic cooperation to create an economic basis that instills a greater desire for an improved living standard than for the settlement of nationalistic conflicts. That, in a nutshell, is far and away the most important task for the remaining '90s here in Central-Eastern Europe.

Interview by D.H.

DEALS IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

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HOW TOURISM CAN PROTECT THE VILLAGES AND FARMS

In counter environmental damage caused by tourism, the Austrian National Tourist Office has embarked on "Sanfter Tourismus," or soft tourism, a program to promote environmental care and quality.

As one of the world's main tourist destinations, Austria has become increasingly concerned with the ecological effects of tourism. Annual tourist arrivals of over 25 million have brought a growth in air pollution from automobile exhaust, noise pollu-

tion and soil erosion throughout the country.

The goal of the Sanfter Tourismus program is to uphold Austria's high tourism standards while protecting its natural resources as well as its population's quality of life. At the same time, the program

Traffic banned from some centers

aims to be economically beneficial to a country whose tourist industry generates nearly 115 billion Austrian schillings (\$10.4 billion) annually in foreign currency revenue.

Two projects of the National Tourist Office are called "Village Holidays in Austria" and "Holidays on the Farm," both of which offer visitors back-to-nature vacations in areas or regions off the beaten track. Both are oriented toward environmental protection.

The Village Holidays program comprises 21 villages throughout Austria selected as ideal models of "natural living." They were chosen by an independent advisory board from the ministries of environment, agriculture and economic affairs and the National Tourist Office.

Visitors to these villages, located mostly in the provinces of Carinthia and Styria, are provided with the cleanest possible surroundings, as judged by the board. The visitors themselves are encouraged to abide by the guidelines that local residents follow, such as separating trash for recycling.

The advisory board applied rigorous criteria to the 180 villages that applied to participate in the Village Holidays project; the 21 chosen had passed the board's tough scrutiny in three main areas: character, ecological activities and social/tourism activities.

For example, in terms of character, village centers

scened by having generous amounts of greenery and flowers. The proximity and convenience of churches, fountains, restaurants and shopping facilities were noted.

Among the ecological factors judged, clean drinking water was rated first. The sparing use of fertilizers impressed the judges, and highways had to be located a minimum of 3 kilometers away from the village. The number of automobiles passing through each village daily had to be less than 4,000. Also, area industrial plants were judged on the amount of noise and air pollutants they emitted.

None of the villages chosen have more than 3,000 inhabitants. Only 25 percent of the houses in each village can lodge guests.

Just as important as the environmental condition of the villages and their surroundings is the ruling that residents must show an interest in tourism as well as environmental activities.

According to the Austrian National Tourist Office, the majority of the guests in these villages, mostly Germans and Austrians, had actively sought out soft tourism vacations.

"The typical guests are environmentally aware," says Christa Lausenhammer, press representative for the National Tourist Office. "They take hikes, swim, don't drive so often and separate their garbage for recycling."

The same is generally true for those taking holidays on the farm. Although the farmhouses did not have to meet strict advisory board requirements, their purpose is also to offer visitors a stay in natural surroundings, with clean air, fresh food and contact with local people. The aim is to provide contact with the earth without harming it.

There are 28,000 farms in Austria providing vaca-



The many faces of Austria: traditional architecture in Innsbruck (above, left); the calm of a lake in Upper Austria (above, right); and a rural scene in the East Tyrol (left).

A BRIEF SELECTION OF USEFUL PUBLICATIONS

BOOKS:

- "Austrian Foreign Policy Yearbook for 1992" (Manz, Vienna).
- "Austria Your Business Partner," by Wolfgang Lampert (Linde, Vienna), with a comprehensive survey of the legal and fiscal situation.
- "Signaling a Hard Currency Strategy: The Case of Austria," by Edmund Hochreiter & Georg W. H. Hoffmeyer (OENB, Vienna). Working Paper of the Austrian National Bank.
- "The Austrian Parliament," with a foreword by Heinz Fischer (Parliament, Vienna). Illustrated history of the Theophil Hansen building and its occupants.
- "Jewish Heritage in Central Europe," by Leon Kraman (Jewish Welcome Service, Vienna).
- "Sigmund Freud, Berggasse 19" (Brandschötter, Vienna). Photographs of Freud's Vienna flat taken shortly before his departure for Britain in 1938. Text in German.
- "Blue Guide - Austria," by Ian Robertson (A&C Black, London).

COMPACT DISCS:

- "Historic Recordings from the Salzburg Festival (Friends of the Salzburg Festival). Concerts, recitals and operas from 1950 onward, 36 discs.
- "Schönbrunn" (Brandschötter, Vienna). Three CD. Austria's first "electronic book," with 250 color photographs of the famous Habsburg palace and park and 30 minutes of stereo music.



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Bank Austria

POISED ON THE EDGE OF THE EUROPEAN MARKET

Continued from page 17

suddenly have Hong Kong just outside our door." He points out that wage levels in neighboring Hungary and Slovakia are only approximately one-tenth of those in Austria.

According to Federal Economic Chamber thinking, the strategy for Austria must be to quit labor-intensive areas and move to the upper end of the market as far as quality and innva-

10,000 joint ventures with Eastern Europe

ment's intention to finance improvement of roads linking Austria to the East, and its highly successful training programs for bankers and business managers from nations of the former Soviet Union... serve to build up the infrastructure for stronger trade and investment links, and to extend hope and build goodwill.

One remarkable initiative deserves to be highlighted in this connection. The Joint Vienna Institute, set up last year as a cooperative venture between the Austrian National Bank, the International Monetary Fund and three other international organizations, is successfully training officials and private-sector managers from IMF member states in Central and Eastern Europe, as well as the former Soviet Union and Asia.

The Vienna Business Promotion Fund supports investors interested in establishing themselves in the capital and facilitates this process.

Since it was founded in 1982, the fund has helped about 550 enterprises to settle in Vienna. It has earned international headlines for its Innovation Scheme, which has, for instance, backed the development of a Braille notebook PC and a color-recognition system for the blind.

David Herziges

SPORTS

Balance of Power Shifts With Bulls' Loss of Jordan

By Clifton Brown
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Michael Jordan's sudden retirement has made the New York Knicks the preseason favorite to win the National Basketball Association's Eastern Conference title, but it also enhances other teams' chances to dethrone the Chicago Bulls as conference champion.

Jordan's announcement shifts the balance of power in the East like the retirement of no other play-

er could. Cleveland, which has lost in the playoffs to Chicago the last two years, and Charlotte, considered the fastest-rising team in the league, could contend with the Knicks and Chicago for the title. Other teams, like the Orlando Magic, could see their fortunes improve as a result of Jordan's absence.

But it is the Knicks who will bear the most expectations of replacing the Bulls at the top. The Knicks had the best record (60-22) in the conference last season. They took

the Bulls to six games in the conference playoff final. They return the same nucleus from last season's team. And the Bulls, although they have added Toni Kukoc, have lost basketball's best player.

So the road to a championship, where the Knicks hope they are headed, appears easier. But Eric Grunfeld, the Knicks' assistant general manager, stressed Wednesday that it would be a mistake for the Knicks to feel they have a pass to the finals.

"Nobody's going to be handing any championship trophies to us," he said, as the team prepared to open training camp Friday in Charleston, South Carolina. "Whatever we get, we'll have to earn."

"There are a lot of good teams in this league. Even before this happened, there were four or five teams that strongly believed they could win a championship, and we're still one of those four or five teams."

Still, Grunfeld admitted that Jordan's retirement would have an impact on the division.

"There's no way I'm going to say that the Bulls, after losing perhaps the greatest player who ever played, still have the team they once did," he said. "Time will tell how they adjust. I'm sure Kukoc will have to play more right away than they probably wanted. But I still think they'll be a formidable team."

The Bulls, however, no longer appear as formidable as the Knicks on paper. Of course, the Knicks' expectations, already high, will increase even more. Anything less than reaching the NBA final will be viewed by some as a disappointment.

Magic Enrich Hardway

Afternoon Hardway, the flashy point guard whose basketball skills have been likened to those of Magic Johnson, agreed to a multi-year contract worth \$65 million that he was to sign Thursday with the Orlando Magic. The Associated Press reported.

The NBA team was so impressed with the All-American from Memphis State that it traded Chris Webber, the No. 1 pick in June's draft, to the Golden State Warriors for Hardway and three future draft choices.

The contract would be the second highest in pro team sports behind the 12-year, \$84 million deal signed Tuesday by Larry Johnson of the Charlotte Hornets.

Webber was reported to be in good condition Thursday after what his doctor called a routine appendectomy.

Webber was recovering at Henry Ford Hospital in his native Detroit, where he underwent the 40-minute procedure Wednesday evening.

He went to the hospital Tuesday night after complaining of stomach pains and was admitted following a series of tests.

Webber was expected to be released by Friday, said Dr. Ray Chung, who performed the appendectomy. Chung said Webber could expect to resume normal activities in 2-4 weeks.

Webber had planned to join the Warriors in time for the opening of training camp Friday, although he hasn't yet signed with the team.



Mark Woodford, the Australian Davis Cup star, was feeling chippy Thursday after beating a listless Andre Medvedev, the third seed, 6-2, 6-4, in the Australian Indoor tournament.

ITF Bans Agassi for 1 Davis Cup Match

LONDON — Andre Agassi was barred Thursday from playing for the United States in its next Davis Cup match as punishment for pulling out of his final singles match against the Bahamas last month. The International Tennis Federation also fined the U.S. Tennis Association \$1,500 for Agassi's withdrawal on the final day of the United States' 5-0 sweep in Charlotte, North Carolina. In pulling out of his match, Agassi questioned why the last two matches had to be played since the U.S. team had already clinched its victory. His place was taken by Richey Reneberg. The ITF noted that Agassi's withdrawal was made without the approval of the referee, in violation of Davis Cup rules. The one-match suspension and fine are automatic punishments. By defeating the Bahamas, the U.S. team qualified for next year's World Cup. Agassi will not be eligible for the first-round match on March 25-27.

SIDELINES

Marseille in Dire Financial Trouble

PARIS (Reuters) — Olympique Marseille, banned from European competition because of bribery allegations, faces compulsory relegation to the French second division because of financial difficulties, league sources said Thursday. Despite an emergency injection of funds by owner Bernard Tapie, Marseille has been unable to pay the Bordeaux and Metz teams their share of the gates from last month's matches and the league's financial oversight body has estimated the club's debts at between \$70 million and \$90 million, sources said. Paul Gascoigne will be unable to play for a month after twisting his left knee in training, his Italian club Lazio said Thursday. Ryan Giggs, 19, of Wales signed a five-year contract with Manchester United, ending speculation that he might move to Italy.

11 Failed Drug Tests, China Says

BEIJING (AP) — Eleven Chinese athletes failed drug tests during last month's National Games, but Wang Junxia and Qu Yunxia, the two women distance runners who shattered world records, were not among them, the official Xinhua News Agency reported Thursday. The report did not name the 11 or specify their sports. British track stars Linford Christie and Sally Gunnell were named European athletes of the year Thursday by the European Athletic Association.

49ers' Rice Gets Big New Contract

SANTA CLARA, California (AP) — Receiver Jerry Rice, the NFL's career leader in touchdown passes, has signed a three-year contract extension with the San Francisco 49ers that will pay him at least \$3.425 million and as much as \$9.625 million during the extension that begins in 1995. Randall Cunningham, the Philadelphia Eagles' quarterback, underwent surgery on his broken left leg and is expected to be out of action for approximately three months. Eric Dickerson, the NFL's second-leading career rusher, who said he had been waived by the Atlanta Falcons, has not been; team officials called it a "misunderstanding."

Brand, Williams Lead Belgian Open

ANTWERP, Belgium (UPI) — Gordon Brand Jr. of Scotland and David Williams of England shot 5-under-par 66 Thursday to share the first round lead at the Belgian Open. Tied at 67 were Severiano Ballesteros of Spain, Costantino Rocca of Italy, Anders Forsbrand of Sweden and two Englishmen, Ricky Willison and Chris Morten.

For the Record

South Africa, reversing last week's decision, said it will send a team to next year's Hong Kong Sevens rugby union tournament. (Reuters) Jim Lefebvre was fired as manager of the Chicago Cubs, although they posted only their third winning season since 1972. (AP)

Credibility Lost

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Every time Michael Jordan took off, it seems now, his sport rose a bit higher. The challenge facing the National Basketball Association, following Jordan's decision to quit, is to keep the game's popularity from retreating with him.

For the first time in 14 years, the NBA next month begins a season without a credible star. It was a dead league, don't forget, until Magic Johnson and Larry Bird founded their superstar club. To get in you needed one of those NBA championship rings. In 1983, Julius Erving was admitted, finally and long past his time, but rules are rules. Isiah Thomas didn't give up until he had fought his way in, and Jordan — remember? — was not taken seriously until he'd won membership with the first of his three league titles in 1991. Until then he was dismissed as a mere scorer.

Only Thomas is still playing, but he's finished winning championships. How far are the standards going to fall? Already old stars are being promoted, as a matter of supply and demand, long before they've earned it. Charles Barkley is the biggest name out there, but he hasn't won anything beyond last summer's pre-ordained Olympic, and he doesn't want to become the league's new star, anyway. The New York Knicks are now favored to win the Eastern Conference, not because of any self-improvement, but because of tragedies suffered by two divisional rivals — Reggie Lewis of Boston and Drazen Petrovic of New Jersey — and because Chicago is out of Air.

Shaquille O'Neal, meanwhile, has been declared the next dominant player without any proof from his work. While his newfound rival, Alonzo Mourning of Charlotte, was working out daily with Patrick Ewing and Dikembe Mutombo, O'Neal's summer training was reportedly limited to an appearance at Pete Newell's camp for big men.

At this vulnerable moment, the NBA's stars are famous for the size of their contracts and commercial deals. O'Neal, for all his tens of millions of dollars, has yet to score a point in the postseason. Just this week, Larry Johnson signed a 12-year contract for \$84 million with Charlotte. Derrick Coleman is reportedly demanding \$90 million from New Jersey. Please re-read the previous sentence.

Now read it again. THIS ISN'T ABOUT FINANCES, it's about credibility. Paying \$84 million to Larry Johnson is investment on speculation. He said this contract makes him the leader of his team; Bird must be turning over in his back brace. It's the kind of nitwit logic he and Magic did away with, to suggest that respect can be bought.

No one will argue that basketball became the world's fastest growing sport in the last decade because of the NBA, where every superstar was the real thing. The NBA became a self-perpetuating serial of Hollywood movies, in which Bird and Magic were like John Wayne and Henry Fonda, and the star at the beginning was the hero at the end. By the time Jordan began winning, he was bound to become larger than any actor. He became the most popular athlete in the world.

"We are losing the role model," says Florian Wanning, spokesman for FIBA, the international basketball federation. "FIBA is doing a survey at the moment of our 195 national federations, to find out the number of new participants in our sport. One of our questions is, 'Who is the most famous basketball player in your country?' The question was designed to find out their most famous local player, but I would say more than 50 percent of the countries named Michael Jordan."

This is the phenomenon of Michael Jordan, that he can be a star in those countries where basketball plays a minute role. In the northern countries of Sweden and Finland, in the former Soviet Union, in small countries like Albania — even if basketball is non-existing, Michael Jordan is a star in those countries.

Now the pressure falls on Toni Kukoc, who was going to prove the strength of European basketball alongside of Jordan this year. Instead of passing to the world's greatest player, Kukoc must replace a majority of the 32.6 points per game lost by Chicago on Wednesday. He, like others, could have become a star eventually.

The danger is that heroes will be manufactured in the interim. Ordered to promote the game around the world, they'll want to ask Jordan for directions. They'll find him at the superstar club. The problem is, when they knock at the door, they won't be allowed in.

SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY

NHL Standings					
EASTERN CONFERENCE					
Atlantic Division	Central Division				
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New Jersey	1	0	2	3	1
Pittsburgh	1	0	2	4	2
Florida	0	1	1	4	4
N.Y. Islanders	0	1	0	1	2
N.Y. Rangers	0	1	0	3	4
Tampa Bay	0	1	0	1	2
Washington	0	1	0	4	4

WESTERN CONFERENCE					
Central Division	Pacific Division				
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Dallas	1	0	2	4	4
Winnipeg	1	0	2	4	4
Chicago	0	1	1	4	4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	0	1	0	4	4

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS	
Atlantic Division	Central Division
Florida 2, Islanders 1	Philadelphia 2, Pittsburgh 1
Washington 2, Rangers 1	Buffalo 2, New York 1
Islanders 2, Rangers 1	Philadelphia 2, Pittsburgh 1
Washington 2, Rangers 1	Philadelphia 2, Pittsburgh 1

BASEBALL

Seattle — Pitcher Dwight Gooden, pitcher and Dan Haren and Larry Sheets, outfielders, to give them unconditional release.

Atlanta — Claimed Bill Hill, pitcher, off waivers from Cincinnati. Designated Steve Holman, pitcher, for assignment.

Chicago — Released Steve Foster and Bill Lindrum, pitchers, and Willie Greene and Bill Roberts, infielders, from 60-day disabled list and Tom Browning, pitcher, and Barry Larkin, infielder, from 15-day disabled list. Declared Scott Ruskin, pitcher, and Jack Donaherty, outfielder, free agents. Assigned Mike Anderson, pitcher; Keith Kessler, infielder, and Greg Tubbs and Phil Dwyer, outfielders, to Indianapolis, AA.

N.Y. Mets — Sent Dave Saunders, second wide receiver, an injured reserve.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

Atlanta — Signed Eric Jones, defensive end, and Paul Rick Bryan, defensive end, on injured reserve.

Cleveland — Waived Lance Zeno, center. Signed Ron Milstead, offensive lineman.

Dallas — Acquired Jim Price, tight end, from L.A. Rams for an undrafted 1993 pick. Released Keith Blackwell, tight end.

Green Bay — Signed Paul Hunscher, tackle. Waived Brett Collins, linebacker.

N.Y. Giants — Eric Mason, wide receiver, was granted a one-year roster exemption by NFL following a game suspension.

N.Y. Jets — Waived Don James, linebacker. Re-signed Dale Dowkins, wide receiver.

Tampa Bay — Lawrence Dawsey, center, forward.

DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



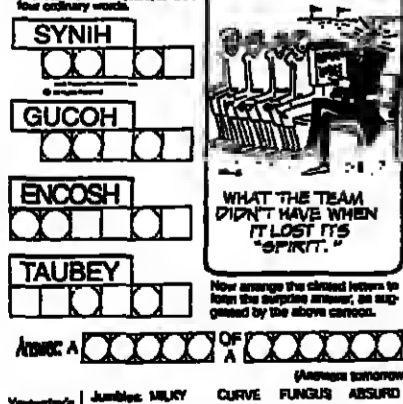
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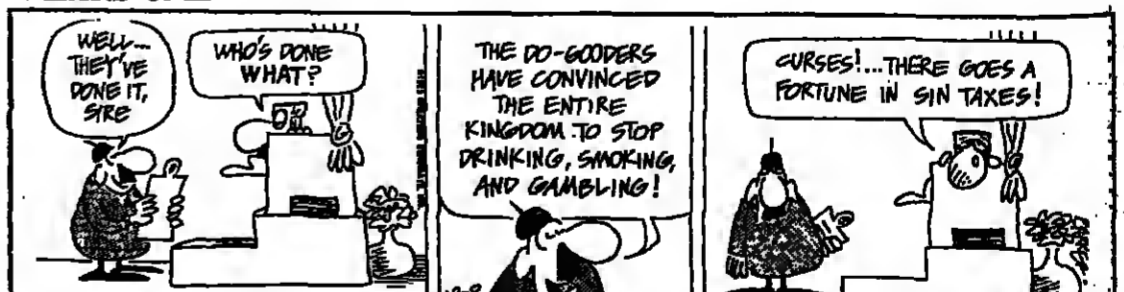
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SPORTS

NL Series, Game 1

Scoreboard for NL Series Game 1: Phillies 4, Braves 3. Includes batting order and game statistics.

One out when winning run scored. ... Runners moved up—Alfonso 4, Blalock 2, Gant 2, Toranzo 2; Philadelphia 3 (Snyder 2, Schilling).

AL Series, Game 2

Scoreboard for AL Series Game 2: Blue Jays 3, White Sox 1. Includes batting order and game statistics.

Runners left in scoring position—Toronto 4 (R.Henderson, Olerud, Borders 2); Chicago 4 (Raines, Ventura, Pasqua 2, Newson 2).

Schilling Overpowers Braves to Give Phillies 1-0 Lead



Kim Batiste, who threw away a victory, was mobbed by teammates after winning the game in the 10th.

By Claire Smith, New York Times Service. PHILADELPHIA — There were a million pitching stories bound to unfold in the National League championship series.

Stories about Cy Young-caliber pitchers like Greg Maddux and Tommy Glavine lined up waiting to win the award for the Atlanta Braves. ... Schilling, a pitcher publicly challenged to toughen up this season by the Phillies' no-nonsense catcher, Darren Daulton, went on to strike out 10 batters, the highest total by a pitcher in an NL series game since 1988.

Chicago Faces the Improbable After Dropping 2 at Home

By Thomas Boswell, Washington Post Service. CHICAGO — The American League pennant may have been decided a bit earlier than previously expected.

History says that teams that lose the first two playoff games at home are almost always eliminated. ... On a day Michael Jordan retired from the Chicago Bulls and the crosstown Chicago Cubs fired their manager, Jim Lefebvre, the White Sox only added to the bad sports news this city has had to endure.



Coach Walt Hritnak and Bo Jackson of the White Sox watched in the ninth as the second game against the Jays blew up in their faces.

Instead, he popped up to short center field, with Thomas holding at third base. ... The air went out of this blue-and-white bubble of a ballpark in a heartbeat.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Advertisement for International Classified services, including real estate, business opportunities, and travel services. Includes sections for 'TO OUR READERS IN BERLIN', 'REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE', and 'PERSONALS'.

Advertisement for 'Coupe Aéronautique Race Is Cropped to 2 Balloons'. Discusses the race between Thomas Leuwitz and another pilot, mentioning the Coupe Aéronautique Gordon Bennett.

Advertisement for 'INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED' services, listing various international agencies and their contact information for services like escorts, guides, and travel.

OBSERVER

New York's Energy

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I like New York in fall. How about you? Set to a Gershwin tune, the words are running through my mind as the car plunges wildly up Hudson Street.

I love driving up Hudson Street. It's urban rodeo. An immense asphalt wave hits the front end. Only the seat belt keeps me from flying through the roof.

"Energy! It's that New York energy!" I exult to my wife, who is cringing in the passenger seat. "Only in New York do you feel energy like this."

She observes that this massive street rehabilitation project may be in the hands of a 7-year-old boy since absolutely no progress has been made on it since last we experienced the immense Hudson Street energy five months ago. Why, she asks, if the famous New York energy is so intense, does Hudson Street lie eternally in a rut of utter torpor?

I hate sarcasm, especially when I have driven all the way from Burgville for refreshing drafts of the famous New York energy. "Don't be low-key. Feel the energy," I urge her.

There is a thrillingly energizing confrontation as we attempt a left turn into Third Avenue at 23rd Street. Do I dare try for the turn in the face of the challenging roar from the oncoming car that clearly has the right of way and is clearly determined to claim it, though it cost us both a life and perhaps a few pedestrians' toes?

I do dare. This is New York. I am charged with energy. We miss colliding with a fractionated millimeter. I race full-gallop to catch the next traffic light on the yellow, arrive an instant too late and, crying "This is New York!" to my whimpering wife, shoot through on the red.

Our hotel awaits with its unrecalable array of hotel taxes that will add some 24 percent to the bill here we are allowed to leave. No, says the desk clerk, no new hotel taxes have been added within the past week by either city or state.

"Never fear." I comfort him. "Surely they are only temporarily out of energy. Soon they will take an energizing drive up Hudson Street and give us a new 3 or 4 percent hotel tax."

My wife is not cheered. She thinks they might use a little of the present 24-percent tax to do a little work on Hudson Street.

"It's autumn in New York," I tell her. "Feel the energy," and off we go to look at famous people. Other people all over the United States have driven to the sticks to look at leaves. We have driven to New York to look at the energy of famous people.

I use the residue of my Hudson Street energy to finagle an invitation to a book-publishing party. It is for Frank Conroy, head of the Iowa Writers Workshop, who has just published a new novel titled "Body and Soul," and since the book is about a musical genius the party is at Carnegie Hall.

En route, thinking to give a New Yorker the joy of telling a hick "Practice, practice, practice," I ask an energetic-looking man how to get to Carnegie Hall. "Better take a taxi," he says, the witless clod.

We do, completing the mile-and-a-half journey in 53 minutes (slightly better than one and a half miles per hour), thanks to the immense energy that has cars, trucks and buses gridlocked at every intersection.

The energy at the reception is intense. Author Conroy is beset by urgently energetic demands for handshakes from people brimming with energy as well as the need to get to the next place, or, in many cases, to find out where the next place is.

Autumn in New York! I love it! And what is New York, or autumn either, without the theater? Two \$50 bills produce a surge of box-office energy at a Broadway theater sufficient to provide two seats for Lynn Redgrave's performance in "Shakespeare for My Father."

What energy she has! What a lovely evening! And what an energy test for the audience has been contrived by the stage designer. He — surely not she — has made the seats so narrow that there is no space on either side for shoulders and arms.

All through the show I contest vigorously but silently for arm room, losing a closely fought bout with a big man on my left, but whipping my wife hands down — no, make it elbows down.

What a town! What energy!

New York Times Service

Literary Ice: Peter Hoeg's Sense of Snow

By Sarah Lyall

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Denmark's most successful author since Isak Dinesen is a 36-year-old former ballet dancer named Peter Hoeg who owns no television set, telephone or car and whose idea of a bad time is having to appear in public.

"It's not like I'm a pop star or an actor having to be in the limelight all the time," said Hoeg, who traveled to New York recently to help promote "Smilla's Sense of Snow," the first of his four books of fiction to be translated into English. "I've been in obscurity for the past two years, and I will return to obscurity again."

Hoeg, who has an otherworldly calm and a way of keeping still for a long time before speaking, is now back home, outside Copenhagen. But his novel, part thriller, part morality tale, is establishing a rare presence in the United States for a translated work by an unknown foreign author. With careful nurturing by its U.S. publisher, Farrar, Straus & Giroux, "Smilla," a best-seller for a year in Denmark that has been translated into 17 languages, is beginning to percolate at the bottom of many national best-seller lists.

A warm critical reception and enthusiastic word of mouth are certainly helping. Critics love "Smilla," which tells of a fierce and independent woman, an elegant 37-year-old expert on snow and ice who has overmastered the subtleties of human relationships. She investigates the death of an Eskimo boy from Greenland named Isaiak, who lived in her apartment building in Copenhagen and appears simply to have fallen from a roof.

But Smilla knows that Isaiak was morbidly afraid of heights, and she thinks it odd that the Danish authorities seem so concerned with his death. When she looks at his tracks in the snow and sees that he ran off the roof at full tilt, she is convinced that there is something going on.

And there is: Smilla's unorthodox investigation takes her into the archives of one of Denmark's largest corporations, introduces her to a slew of characters even odder than she is, and finally sends her on a mysterious ocean trip to what seems the end of the world in Greenland. But Smilla is so fully and interestingly drawn that the book's plot almost becomes beside the point, embedded as it is in a thicker of her musings about Euclid's "Elements," the nature of glaciers, the physics of drowning and how heretage shapes destiny.

"The true pitch, rather than the book's penchant for adventure, is what keeps the reader riveted," wrote Fernanda Eberstadt in The New Yorker. She and other critics have been particularly struck by the author's discussion of the racial and cultural barriers separating the world of Smilla's dead mother, an Eskimo who hunted as fearlessly as a man, and her father, a cool Danish anesthesiologist trapped by his own rationality.

Hoeg, who said the idea for "Smilla" came to him in two evocative and wrenching dreams about Greenland, wrote the book from Smilla's point of view. "Looking for a woman is one of the strongest moving forces in the life of a man, so maybe this was an attempt to get closer to a woman, to explore the landscape of a woman."

His journeys to the Caribbean, to Cuba and to Africa (where he and his wife, a dancer from Kenya, spend months at a time at home with her tribe) helped him understand his heroine. "One of the things I most admire outside Western society is the strength of the women I've



Danish novelist Hoeg: "Books grow out of calmness and balance and quiet."

seen in Third- and Fourth-World countries. In many ways, Smilla is as much a tropical creation as an Eskimo. Hoeg has worked as a dancer, an actor, a drama teacher and a sailor, among other things, and he brings the same discipline to his writing that he brought to his previous jobs.

He has an intense aversion to many of the things on which most novelists thrive, like fame and hand-holding from editors. He works uninterruptedly each day, but then puts his work behind to devote himself completely to his wife and daughter. "Public life is a huge vacuum cleaner, and it can suck you out," he said. "Books grow out of calmness and balance and quiet; they don't come from turbulence."

As part of his effort to stave off turbulence, Hoeg refuses to accept advances. ("Writing is closely related to liberty, and if I was accepting money in advance, I would lose that," he said.) As another part of that effort, he refuses to discuss his books until they are finished. His Danish publisher never knows when she might expect the next Hoeg manuscript. The author tends to show up unexpectedly on his bicycle and present in.

After 10 years of full-time writing, Hoeg has published four books; "Smilla," the third, is not only the first one to be

translated into English, it is also the only one. His latest novel, a study of children and their relationship to time whose title, roughly translated, is "The Marginal Cases," has just come out in Denmark and is to be published in the United States by Farrar, Straus and Giroux in two years, in this case, Hoeg said by way of explaining his long periods of mental isolation. "Books are created in a state of inner equilibrium. I feel when a book has been published, I lose it completely; it becomes lost in a mist of other people's opinions. I feel that I have lost Smilla completely now."

The book is to be made into a film by the director Bille August, Hoeg said. Although he plans to be involved in the adaptation, he did not say whether he would tighten the book's ambiguous ending, which left some readers frustrated and wondering how all the pieces fit together.

But he insisted that he meant it that way. "There is no clear solution, in my opinion, to the questions raised in the novel," he said. "I want to involve the readers in the awareness that there are ambiguities, even as you respect the rules. It is like chemistry. The details shall all have a logical explanation, but it is the overall problems, the principal questions, that are left unanswered."

PEOPLE

China Pulls Out Stops For First Film Festival

Movie biggies from Hollywood to Hong Kong turned up at the opening of China's first international film festival in Shanghai on Thursday. The American director Oliver Stone, whose movies have yet to reach China's cinema screens, was mobbed by autograph-seekers at the Shanghai Art Film Center. Stone is on the jury along with Nagisa Oshima of Japan, Tsui Hark of Hong Kong, and Xie Jin of China.

John Backus, the inventor of Fortran, the first general-purpose, high-level computer programming language, has won the \$375,000 Charles Stark Draper Prize, the largest award in engineering. The prize will be presented by the National Academy of Engineering at a ceremony in February in Washington. Fortran had its genesis in a memo written by him and a team of researchers to be as translator between the human user and the computer brain.

William Shatner, Captain Kirk of "Star Trek," has been chosen grand marshal of the 105th Tournament of Roses in Pasadena, California. The theme of the New Year's Day parade is "A Fantastic Adventure," but Shatner will not be beaming up to a floral version of the Enterprise. He will ride his own Kentucky-bred horse. I Prefer Roses.

Natalia Makarova picked a solo choreographed almost 90 years ago for her first foray into modern dance. Makarova, retired from classical ballet, performed at the opening of the Martha Graham Dance Company's season in New York. She danced "The Incense," choreographed in 1906 by Ruth St. Denis.

Protests by black activists against the Toronto production of the Jerome Kern musical "Show Boat" have fizzled, and the show earned thumbs up from the preview audience. Garth Drabinsky, the producer, said, "Show Boat" has never been a racist show, never was and never will be," adding the show has an anti-racist message.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 8, 15 & 23

WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, including cities like Algiers, Amsterdam, Athens, and London.

Weather maps showing cloud patterns and temperature gradients across Europe and the Atlantic.

Table with weather forecasts for Asia, including cities like Bangkok, Beijing, and Bombay.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down words.

Additional crossword puzzle grid and clues.

Large advertisement for AT&T Access Numbers, featuring the headline 'I wonder if the little guy had fun today?' and a list of international access numbers.

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, mentioning 'Crop Exp' and 'Riches Big'.